



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

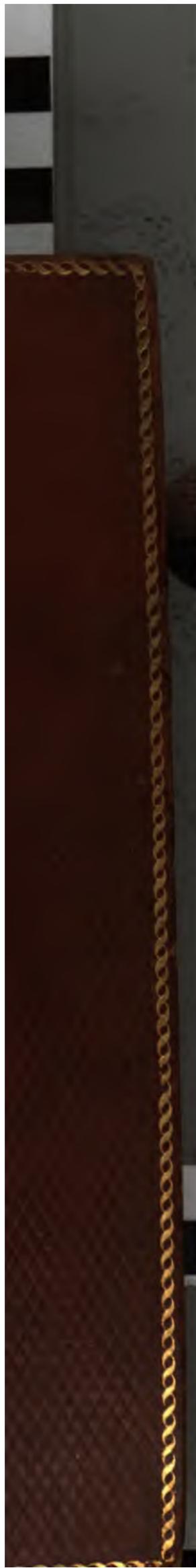
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

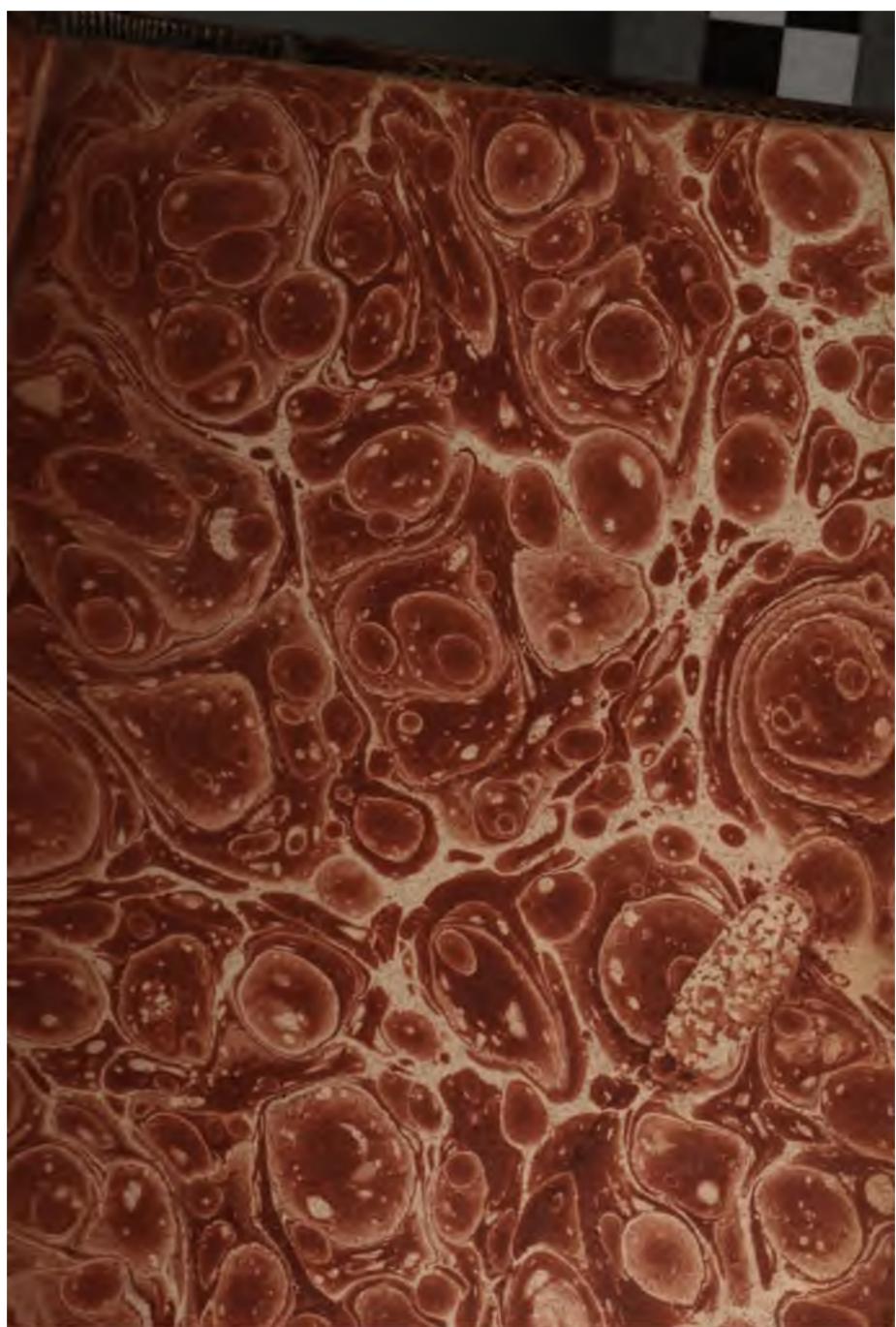


5.69. C. 6



E. BIBL. RADCL.

14  
B. 2 X 2  
5 18600





600015536Q

191315 d. 59





# ENGLISH BOTANY;

OR,

## COLOURED FIGURES

OF

## BRITISH PLANTS,

WITH THEIR

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERS, SYNONYMS,  
AND PLACES OF GROWTH.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

OCCASIONAL REMARKS.

BY

JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S.

MEMBER OF THE IMP. ACAD. NATURÆ CURIOSORUM, THE  
ACADEMIES OF STOCKHOLM, UPSAL, TURIN,  
LISBON, LUND, BERLIN, PHILADELPHIA, AND  
THE NAT. HIST. SOCIETY OF PARIS;  
PRESIDENT OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

THE FIGURES BY

JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S.

—“TIRESCQUE ACQUIRIT EUNDO.”—*Virg.*

VOL. XXII.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. TAYLOR AND CO., 38, SHOE-LANE, FLEET-STREET;  
And sold by the Proprietor, J. SOWERBY, at No. 2, Mead Place,  
Lambeth; by Messrs. WHITE, Fleet-street; JOHNSON, St. Paul's  
Church-yard; SYMONDS, Pater-noster-row; and by all  
Booksellers, &c. in Town and Country.

MDCCLVI.





[ 1670 ]

C O N F E R V A inflata.  
*Tumid-jointed Conferva.*

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.*

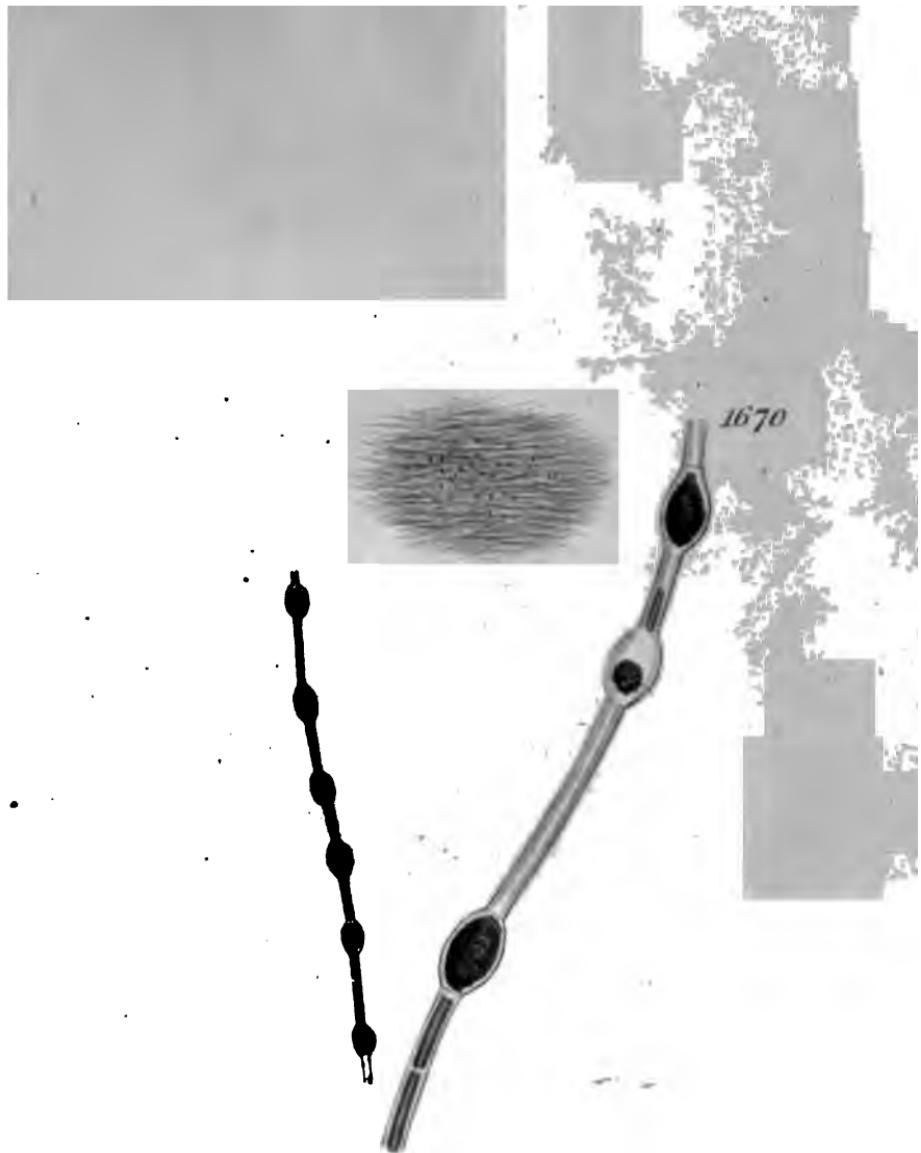
GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Green. Filaments unbranched. Joints three times as long as broad; when fertile swelling and elliptical.

SYN. *Conjugata inflata.* *Vaucher Conf.* 68. t. 5. f. 3.

FOUND by Mr. W. Borrer in fresh water at Henfield, Sussex, in March last.

The filaments are but the 700th part of an inch in diameter, simple, jointed, pellucid and almost colourless, consisting at first of exactly cylindrical joints about thrice as long as they are broad, marked (according to M. Vaucher's observations in all this tribe) with green colouring matter in spiral lines. The same acute investigator has seen the joints afterwards swell, becoming elliptical, and each protruding a lateral tube so as to unite with similar tubes of a neighbouring plant. The colouring matter of one joint passes into the other, its spiral appearance being entirely lost. At length each joint



*Not asked. Published by J. S. Society, London.*





C O N F E R V A *spiralis.*  
*Combined Spiral Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.*

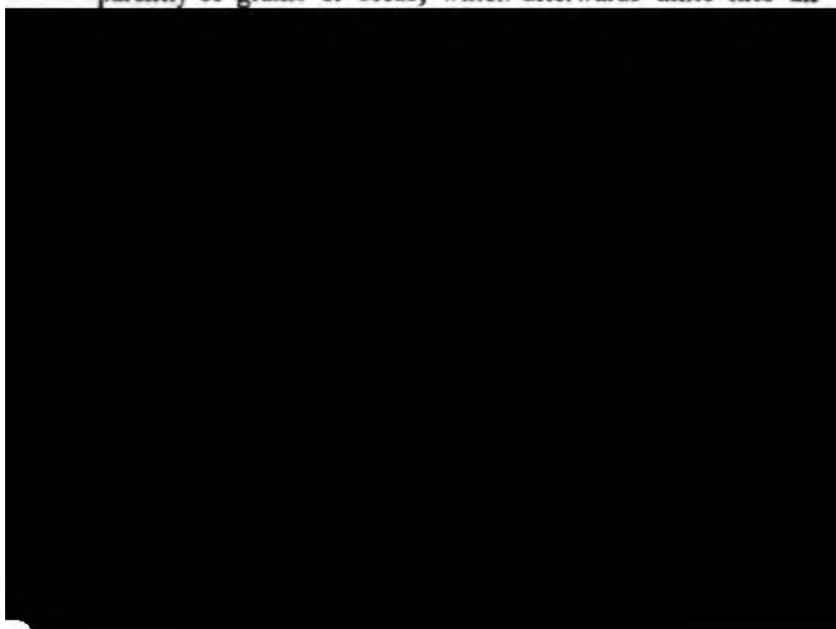
**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds* produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Light green. Filaments unbranched, slender, slippery. Joints a little swelling, longer than broad. Colouring matter in spiral lines.

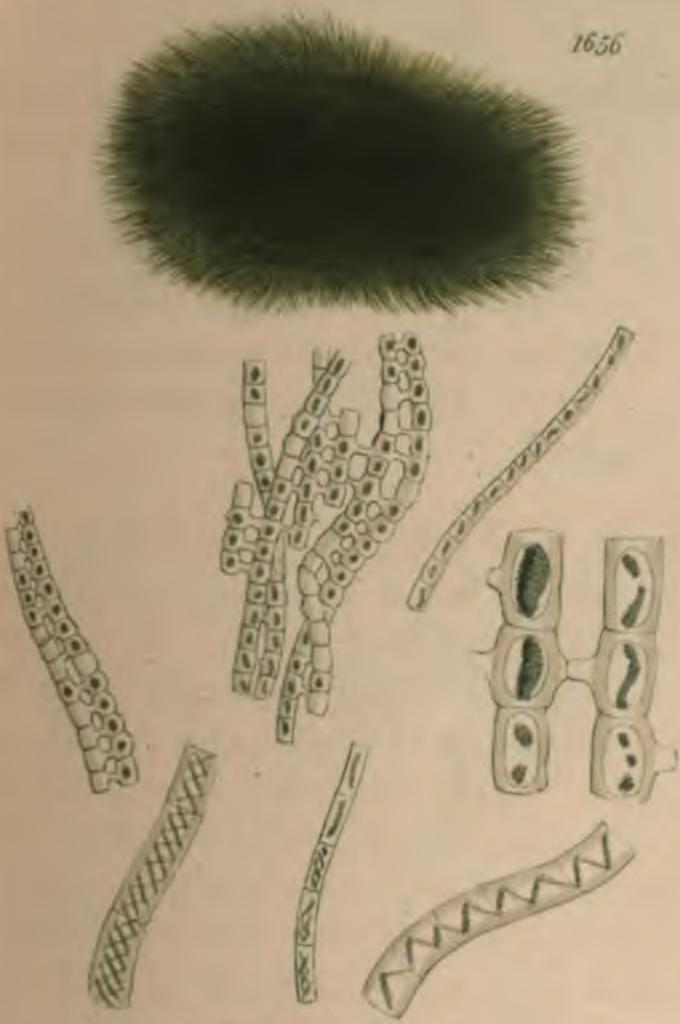
**SYN.** *Conferva spiralis.* *Roth.* *Catal. v. 2.* 202. *Dillw.*  
*Conf. t. 3;* also *t. 4. f. A, B,* according to Mr. J. Woods.

---

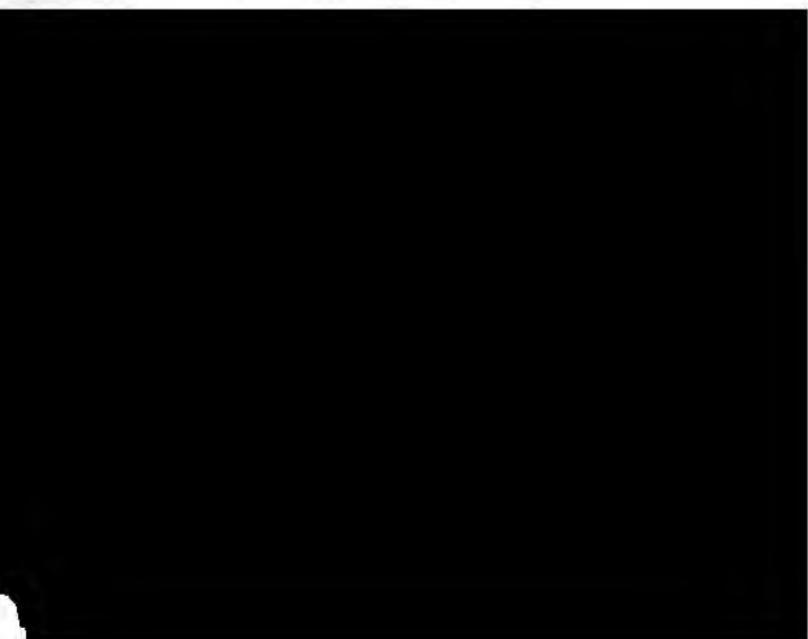
NOT unfrequent, according to Mr. W. Borrer and Mr. J. Woods, in fresh water in the spring, though of short duration. It grows in dense masses, of rather a light green. The filaments are an inch or two long, unbranched, from the 700th to the 500th of an inch in diameter; when magnified they appear almost white, spotted with green in a curious manner, each joint when young being marked with a spiral line, apparently of grains or seeds, which afterwards unite into an



1656



*Brachythecium acutum* (L.) Brid.





CONFERVA cærulescens.

*Sky-blue Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Light purplish blue. Filaments unbranched, slender, curved, approximating and uniting here and there. Joints six times as long as broad, the combined ones greatly shortened. Seeds green.

---

FOUND by Mr. W. Borrer, in a boggy pool on Henfield Common, Sussex, July 3d, 1812, and communicated to us under the above name, which appears very suitable.

The dull blueish hue of the threads is unusual in this tribe of *Confervæ*, and their mode of union, or at least its consequences, is peculiar. The joints are originally six or eight times as long



[PLATE I]

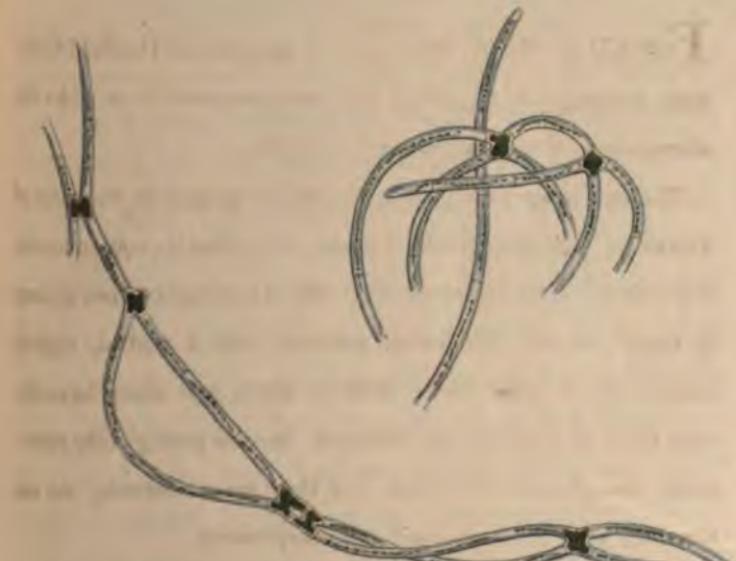
*Leucostoma AFRICANUM*

(Linnæus) Burmeister

2457.



The following figures represent the plant and seed  
of *Leucostoma Africanum*, Linnæus, and show  
them in different stages of development; the  
seed having been collected from a tree growing  
near Mombasa, in the month of August.



—by arrangement by J. C. L. Smith.





**CONFerva bipunctata.***Double-dotted Conferta.***CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

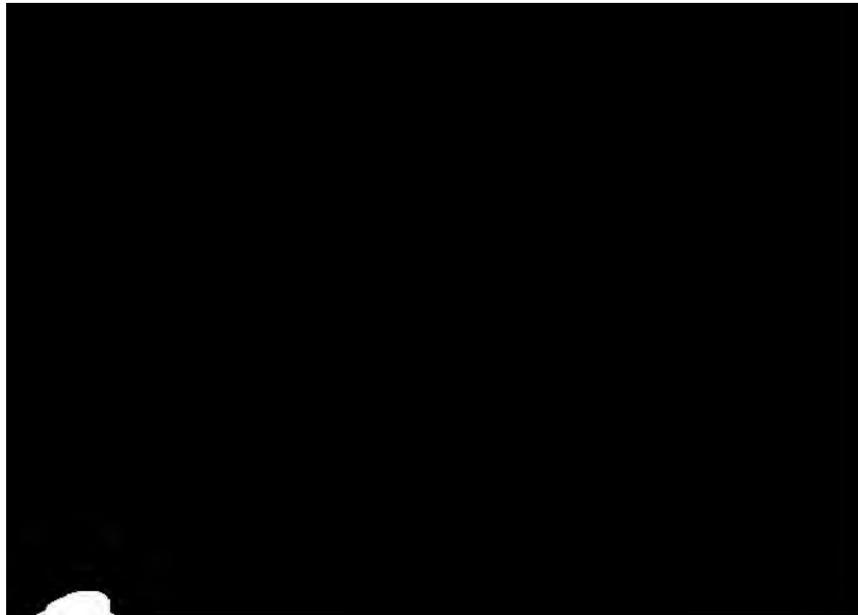
**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments unbranched, slippery, cylindrical. Joints rather longer than broad, each double-dotted.

**SYN.** *Conferva bipunctata.* *Roth. Catalog. v. 2. 204.*  
*Dillr. Conf. t. 2.*

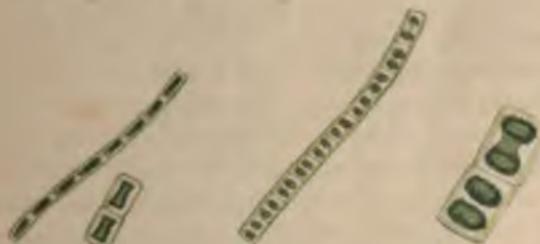
---

NOT uncommon in stagnant waters. Mr. Turner has several times shown it to us at Yarmouth. These specimens were collected in Tothill fields by Mr. Sowerby in September 1802.

It is found, as Mr. Dillwyn observes, "either floating in thick masses on the surface, or loose and straggling at the bottom of the water." The colour of the whole mass is a more or less yellowish green. The filaments are several



1610



Some of the drawings by Dr. George Zentner



1. *Amphibolite*  
2. *Quartzite*  
3. *Schist*

4. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
5. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
6. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
7. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
8. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
9. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
10. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
11. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
12. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
13. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
14. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
15. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
16. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
17. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
18. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
19. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
20. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
21. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
22. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
23. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
24. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
25. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
26. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
27. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
28. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
29. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
30. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
31. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
32. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
33. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
34. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
35. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
36. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
37. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
38. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
39. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
40. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
41. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
42. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
43. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
44. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
45. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
46. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
47. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
48. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
49. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
50. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
51. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
52. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
53. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
54. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
55. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
56. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
57. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
58. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
59. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
60. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
61. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
62. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
63. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
64. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
65. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
66. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
67. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
68. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
69. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
70. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
71. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
72. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
73. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
74. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
75. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
76. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
77. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
78. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
79. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
80. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
81. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
82. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
83. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
84. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
85. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
86. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
87. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
88. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
89. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
90. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
91. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
92. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
93. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
94. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
95. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
96. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
97. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
98. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
99. *Metavolcanic rocks*  
100. *Metavolcanic rocks*

## CONFERVA stictica.

*Many-dotted Combined Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** *Green. Filaments unbranched, very slender, here and there slightly bent, and combined by their angles. Joints cylindrical, four times as long as broad. Colouring matter in a triple irregular series of dots.*

**C**OMMUNICATED by Mr. W. Borrer from ditches in Henfield Level, Sussex, with the following remarks.

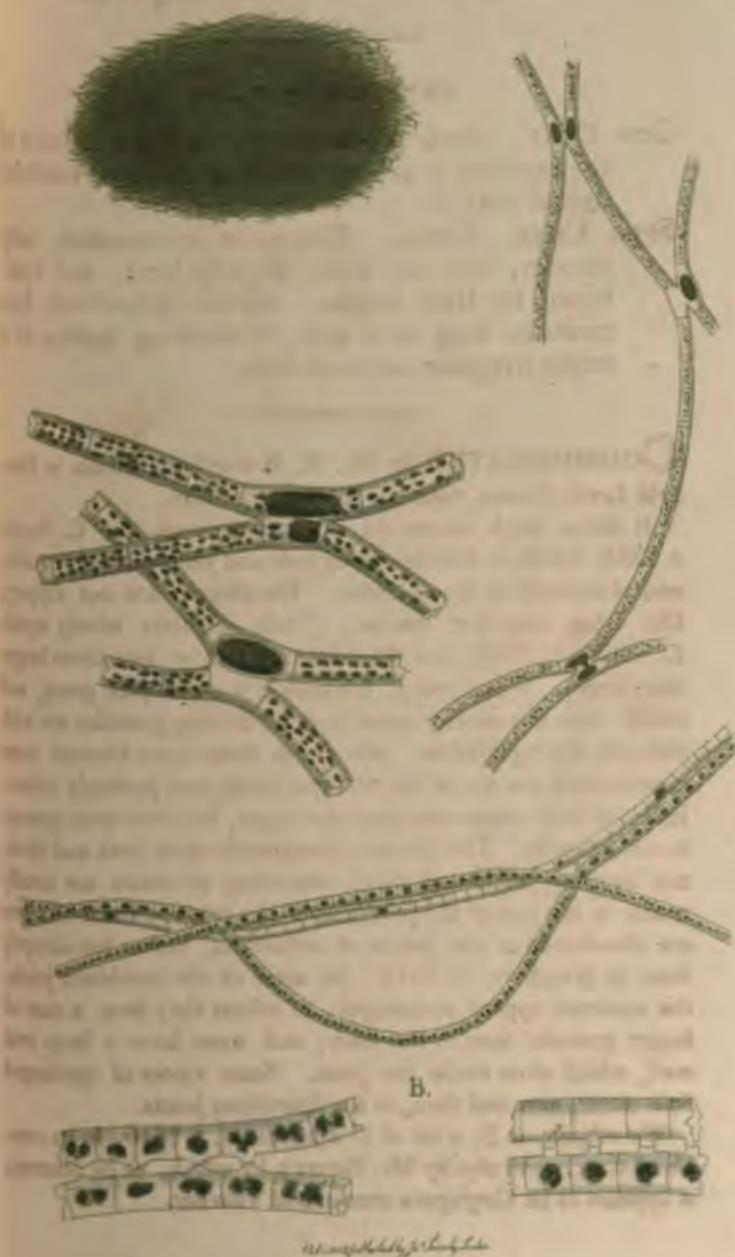
It forms large masses on the water, much like *C. fracta*, t. 2338, full of air-bubbles, being pale and yellowish above water, and of a blackish green under. The threads are not slippery, like other combined species. Their diameter nearly equals *C. nitida*, t. 2337, but the joints are four or five times longer than broad. When young, the colour is a dull pale green, and about three imperfectly spiral lines of shining granules are with difficulty distinguishable. Afterwards these lines become more conspicuous, the rest of the filament being now perfectly colourless, and their component granules larger, but their arrangement is still irregular. The threads subsequently unite here and there, not by every joint, and their connecting processes are usually nearer to one end of the joint than to the other. Such filaments are divaricated at the points of connection, rather less abruptly than in *genuflexa*, t. 1914. In some of the combined joints, the contents appear unchanged; in others they form a mass of larger granules than in the lines; and some have a large oval seed, which often swells the joint. Some traces of unchanged lines occur, now and then, in the fructifying joints.

We subjoin, at B, a bit of *C. bipunctata*, t. 1610, in its combined state, sent also by Mr. Borrer; by which, as he observes, it appears to be *Conjugata cruciata* of Vaucher.

L. 1902. 1

Scrophularia 1902. 1903.

2662







[ 1914 ]

C O N F E R V A *genuflexa.*  
*Combined Bent Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Light green. Filaments unbranched, slender, brittle, here and there bent, and combined by their angles. Joints cylindrical, thrice as long as broad. Colouring matter in central lines.

SYN. *Conferva genuflexa.* Roth. Catal. v. 2. 199. v. 3. 268. *Dillir. Conf.* t. 6.

. *Conjugata angulata.* Vaucher *Conf.* t. 8.

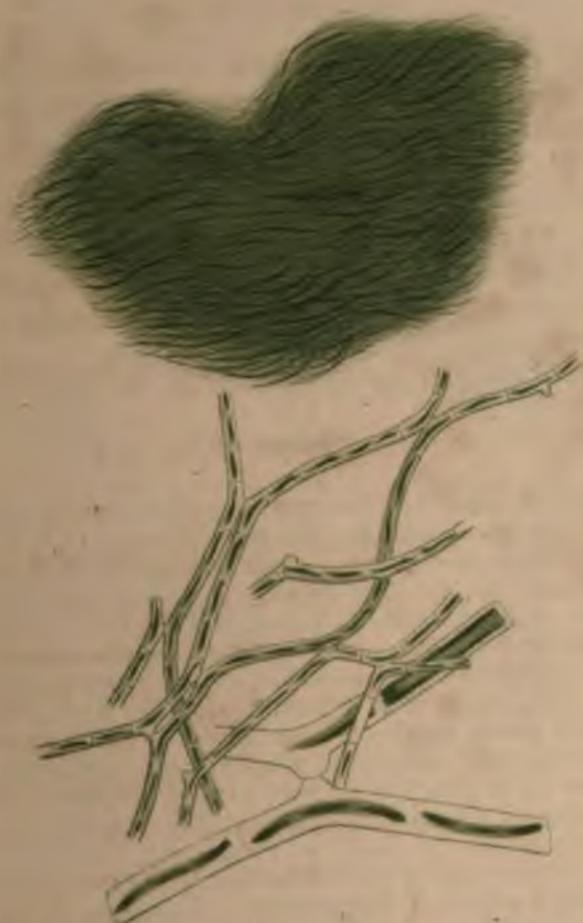
---

A NATIVE of fresh-water ditches and pools, for specimens of which we are obliged to Mr. W. Borrer.

It floats in dense, light- or yellowish-green masses, like several species already published in this work; but is known



2964



*Leptothrix pulchella* (L.) Gray

Aug.



— 1 —

## CONFerva reticulata.

*Netted Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

GEN. CHAR. *Seeds* produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Filaments united into the form of a tubular net.

SYN. *Conferva reticulata.* Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 1635. *Huds.* 596. *With. v. 4.* 132. *Hull.* 331. *Relh.* 485. *Abbot.* 275. *Dicks. H. Sicc. fasc.* 14. 25. *Raii Syn.* 59. *Dill. Musc.* 20. *t. 4. f. 14.*

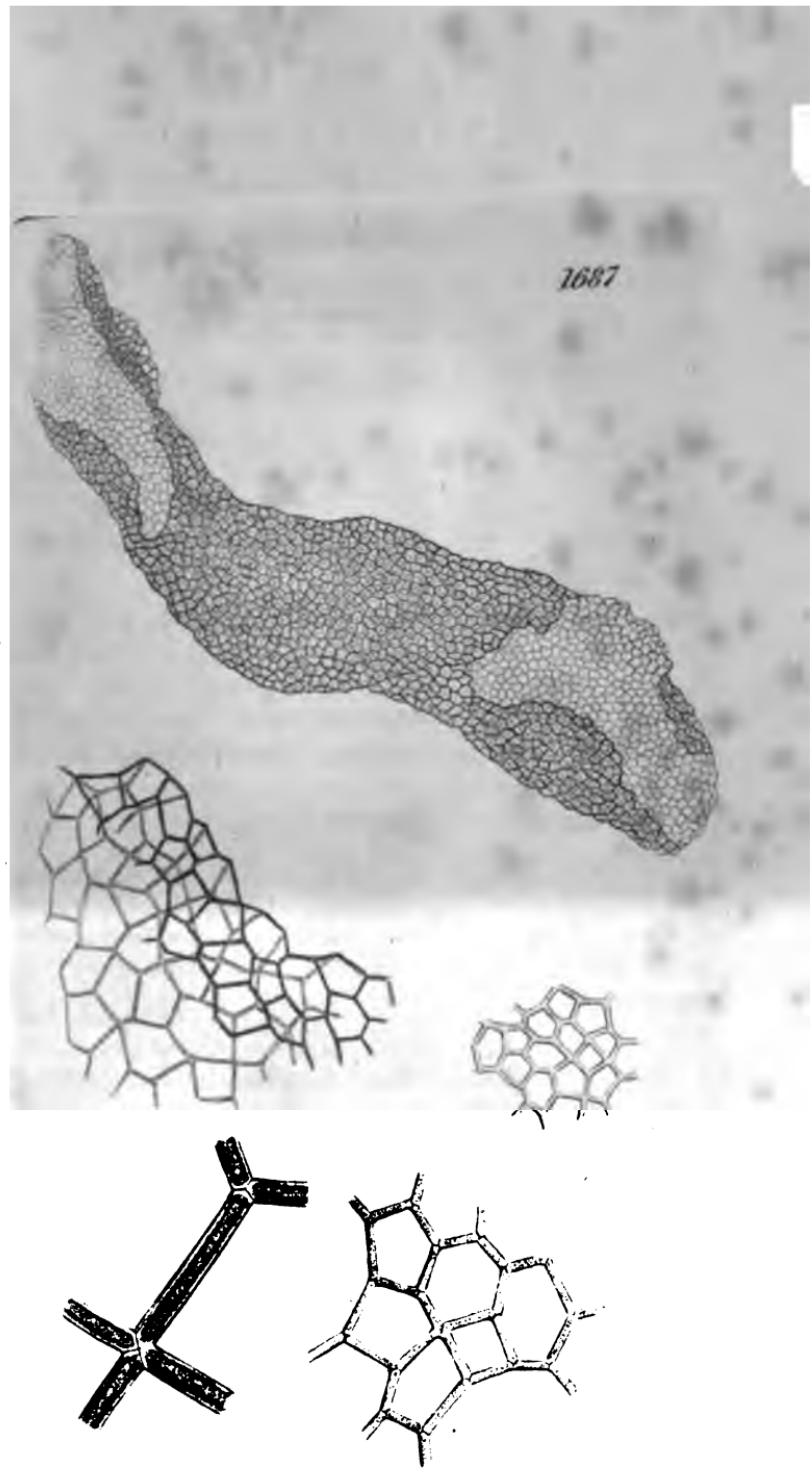
*Hydrodictyum pentagonum.* *Vaucher Conf.* 88. *t. 9.*

---

WE were long ago favoured by the Rev. Mr. Relhan with specimens of this curious plant from Cambridge. In the pond of the Physic-garden there it abounds from June to September. Mr. Borrer has also sent the same from ditches at New Hall in the parish of Henfield, Sussex, and the late Mr. Pitchford found it at Heigham, near Norwich. It grows loosely floating in still fresh water, but is not a very general species.

Nothing can be more remarkable than its form, which is that of a green, tubular, very delicate net, open at both ends. The threads are cylindrical, tolerably even; the meshes have 4, 5 or 6 sides, but 5 is the most common number. No one has observed the mode of its propagation except M. Vaucher, who found the old plants in a stationary condition during winter, but in spring the joints swelled, and gave out simple cylindrical masses of green matter. Each mass soon became a reticulated tube, which in 2 or 3 months' time grew to the full size of the parent plant. This species is therefore annual. Perhaps Dr. Roth and M. Vaucher are justified in making a new genus of it, but no one is yet enough acquainted with its family to decide absolutely on this point. We only attempt for the present a correction of the generic character of *Conferva.*

1687



Annals of Botany, Published by the Clarendon Press, London.





## CONFERVA dissiliens.

*Brittle-jointed Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

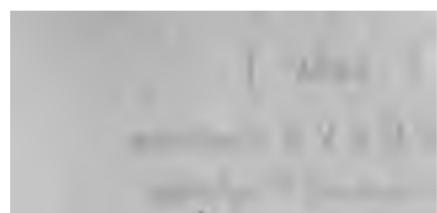
**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Simple, slender, straight, bright green, brittle. Joints twice as broad as long, white-edged, distinct and separable, with a double mass of internal granules.

**SYN.** *Conferva dissiliens.* *Dilw. Syn. 51.* *Conf. t. 63.*

**M**R. BORRER finds the present species "in pools, on Henfield Common, and near Twincham, Sussex, always floating loose, in masses, mixed more or less with other *Confervae*; never affixed to reeds, &c., as Mr. Dillwyn describes it."

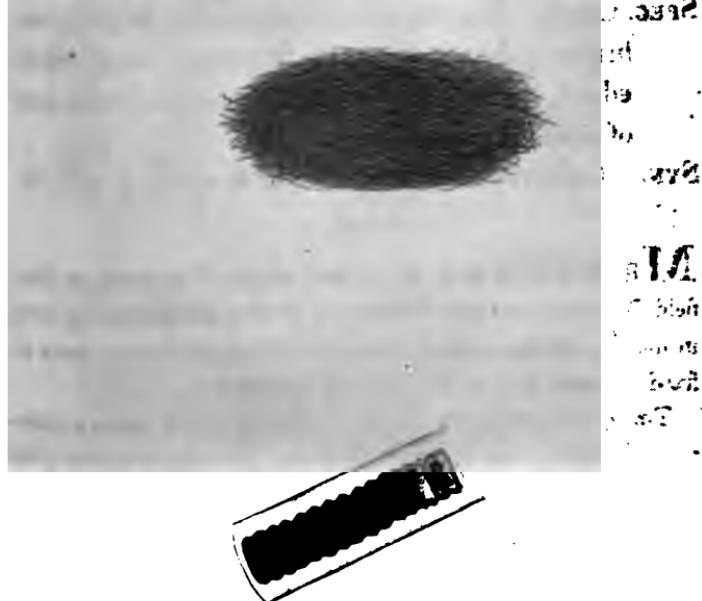
This closely resembles our *C. bicolor*, *t. 2288*, under a moderate magnifier, even in being sometimes partially colourless; but differs altogether from it in structure, being one of those observed by Dr. Roth to have really separate joints, whose partitions are formed from the membrane which composes the tube itself; whilst in *bicolor*, and a few other unbranched species, as well as many of the branched ones, the thread or filament is a continued tube,



Z 03

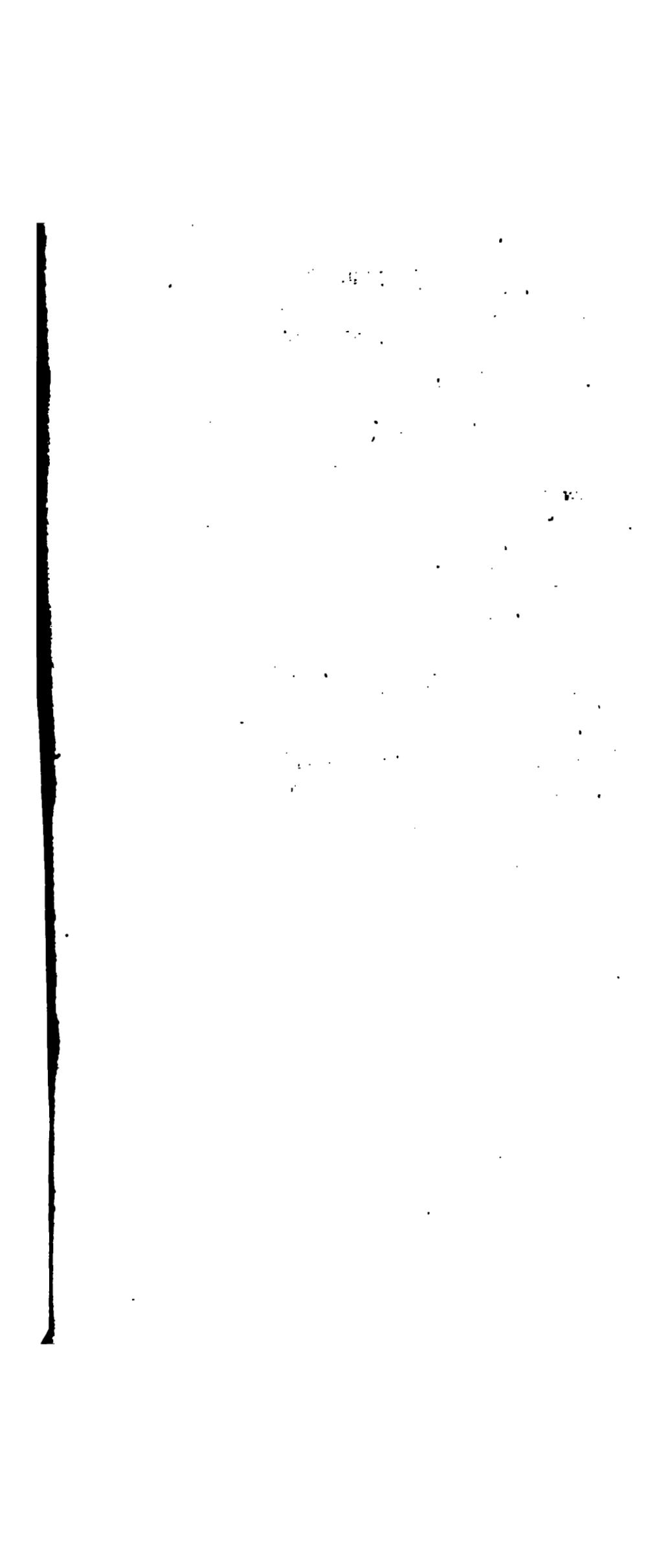
1985

To constitute  
a  
standard



dimensions of the embankment





## C O N F E R V A bicolor.

*Party-coloured Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Simple, slender, straight, bright green. Joints thrice as broad as long, white-edged, even; several of them together here and there empty, white and pellucid.

---

**N**OTWITHSTANDING all that has been done by the labours and acuteness of Mr. Dillwyn, there are still many discoveries probably to be made in the genus *Conferva*, and there are few botanists more likely to make them, and to establish new species on sure grounds, than Mr. W. Borrer, who found the present plant growing on stones in a rapid streamlet at Henfield, Sussex. Our intelligent correspondent observes that its straight habit is exactly like *C. dissiliens*, Dillw. t. 63, and the dimensions of the joints agree with that. The great peculiarity of our *bicolor* consists in an interruption of colour here and there, seen in the fresh filaments, and by no means indicating decay. This is the more remarkable, as each joint in which the colouring matter terminates, is rounded off externally, making the extremity, on either hand, of an oval spot, formed of an assemblage of more or fewer perfectly-coloured joints. We do not understand that the filaments are so brittle as in the *dissiliens*. Mr. Sowerby found them less than a thousandth part of an inch in diameter.



V



—*Brachyopterus* 2091.1112 (c)

*Brachyopterus* 2091.1112 (d)

*Brachyopterus* 2091.1112 (e)

*Brachyopterus* 2091.1112 (f)

Large, pale brownish-yellow female, with wings  
yellowish-green, with a few small reddish-brown patches.  
Wings with a few small reddish-brown patches.  
Abdomen yellowish-green with a few small reddish-brown patches.  
Abdomen yellowish-green with a few small reddish-brown patches.  
Abdomen yellowish-green with a few small reddish-brown patches.

Dr. J. G. Jackson, of the British Museum, says the specimens I have sent him are probably the same species as those which were found at Port Moresby, New Guinea, by Mr. W. H. Doherty, and which he described as *Brachyopterus* 2091.1112.

**CONFERVA pectinalis.***Short-jointed Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments brittle, slippery, unbranched, tapering, compressed. Joints three times as broad as they are long, their central part opaque.

**SYN.** *Conferva pectinalis.* *Dillw. Conf. t. 24.*

*C. bronchialis.* *Roth. Catalect. v. 1. 186.*

---

FOR specimens of this curious *Conferva* we are indebted to Mr. W. Borrer, who found them at Hurst Pierpoint, Sussex, growing on decayed leaves in ditches in the month of March.

It is a very minute species, the stems being not above half an inch long, and from a thousandth to a four hundredth part of an inch in diameter, tapering gradually to a point, and compressed, not cylindrical. The joints are remarkably short, their breadth being full thrice as much as their length. They are pellucid and colourless except in their central part, which when fresh is occupied, as in other species of this tribe, with opaque green matter, in the form of an oblong transverse spot. These spots begin to break, or totally disappear, soon after the plant is taken from the water. Mr. Sowerby observed the situation of this green matter as we have described it, which is analogous to its appearance in other species, but Mr. Dillwyn found it lodged near the transverse partitions of the joints. Dr. Roth's description does not help us to remove this difficulty.

27/22



000000

000000

Flora of the British Islands

John Abingdon



2000 ft.

—*Leptostomum* *LVRISSE*

*Leptostomum* *leptostomoides*

grasses with the leaves smooth and  
with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

grass with a smooth surface, the leaves  
smooth and with distinct parallel veins.

[ 1883 ]

## CONFERVA tæniæformis.

*Tape-worm Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Pale green. Filaments capillary, simple, compressed. Joints quadrangular, thrice as broad as long, obscurely variegated, not striated; at length separating at one edge and divaricated.

FOUND by Mr. W. Borrer in pools of sea water left among the rocks by the tide at Beachy-head, Sussex, in February 1808. It forms parasitical tufts, scarcely a line high, on *Conferva fucoides*.

This is one of that singular tribe of minute *Confervæ*, of which we have figured two, *t. 1761* and *1762*, remarkable for being composed of compressed quadrangular joints, at length separating from each other transversely, only adhering by one or other of their corners. This species differs from all the rest, except *pectinalis* of Dillwyn, *t. 24*, in the extreme shortness of its joints in comparison with their breadth; but the *pectinalis* is a freshwater one, tapering to a point, and not separating so frequently as ours, neither are their green internal contents central as in the plant before us. The shortness of the joints in our plant much resembles those of some foreign species of *Tænia* or Tape-worm.

On burning this production we perceive so much of "an ancient fish-like smell," and so great an earthy residuum, that, but for the analogy of the plants above mentioned, we should think we had met with a coralline. This uncertainty prompts us the more to make the discovery known, that it may be further investigated, even at the risk of being charged with not knowing a coralline from a *Conferva*.



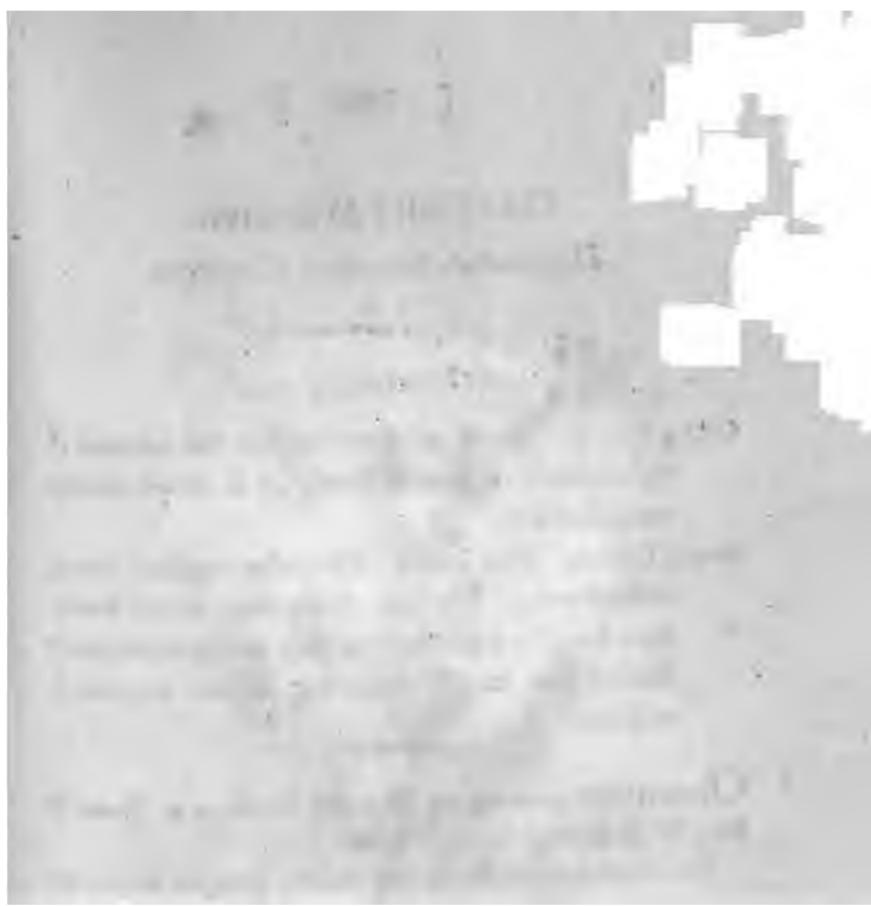
#### **REFERENCES**

1883



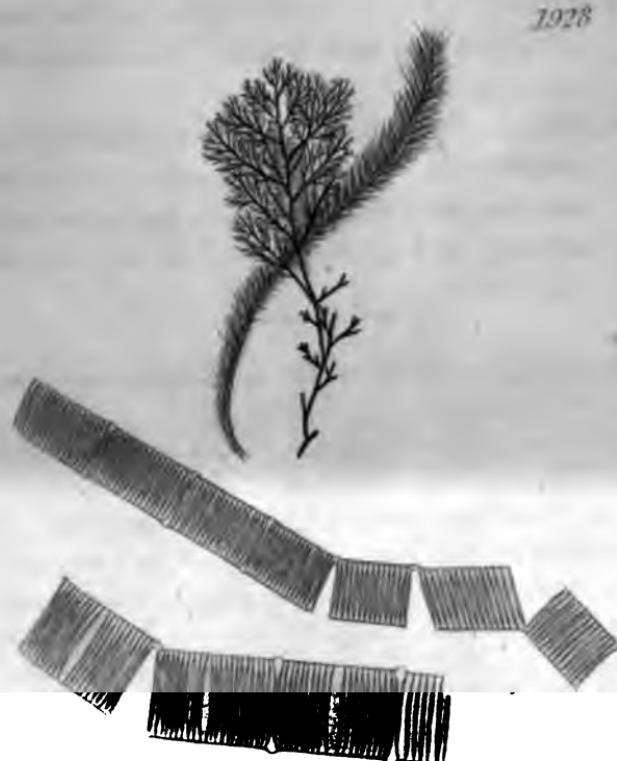
V







1928



*Brachythecium rivulare*







[ 1762 ]

**C O N F E R V A** *Biddulphiana.*  
*Disjointed Marine Conferva.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

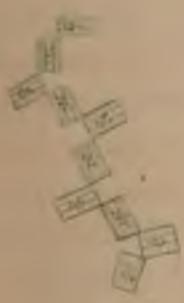
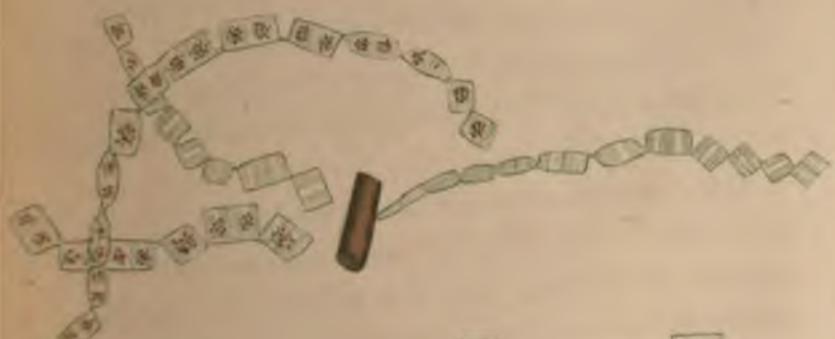
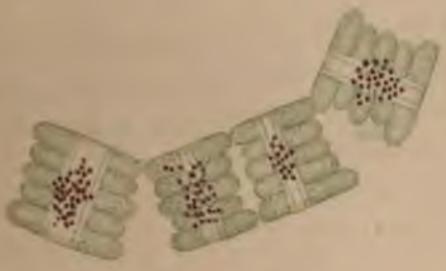
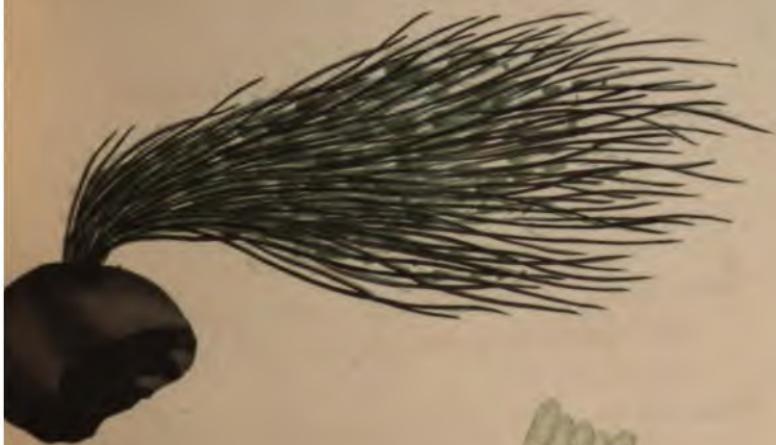
**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Pale green. Filaments capillary, simple, somewhat compressed. Joints quadrangular, longitudinally striated; at length separating at one of their edges and divaricated.

---

THIS curious plant, of which we can find no description, was found by Miss Susanna Biddulph in November and December last at Southampton, entangled with every marine production of the season. It serves to illustrate and confirm the nature of the *C. flocculosa* in our last plate. Its filaments are about half an inch long, nearly 3 times as thick as those of the last mentioned, and less compressed. The joints do not separate quite so regularly in an alternate manner, and more

1762



Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com





[ 1761 ]

**CONFERVA flocculosa.***Disjointed Fresh-water Conferva.****CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.***

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

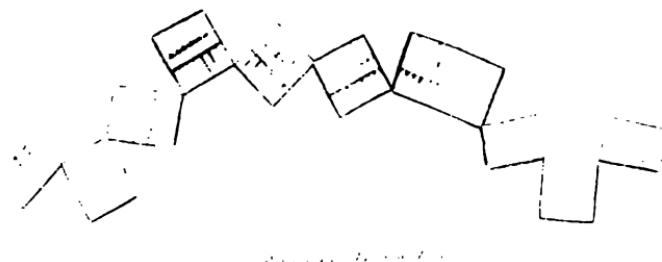
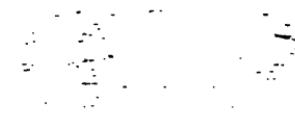
**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments capillary, mostly simple, compressed. Joints quadrangular, transversely striated; at length separating at their alternate edges, and divaricated.

**SYN.** *Conferva flocculosa. Roth. Catal. v. 1. 192. t. 4. f. 4. and t. 5. f. 6. Dillw. Conf. t. 28.*

**FIRST** discovered in England by Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Joseph Woods junior, growing on decayed vegetables in a pool on Hampstead heath. We have received specimens from Norfolk by favour of Mr. Turner.

Well might its original discoverers mistrust their own eyes when they saw the wonderful structure of this plant. It forms light-green or brownish tufts about a quarter of an inch high, consisting of dense filaments, scarcely, if at all, branched, as fine as a human hair, compressed, at length separating at one of their edges only, (the other continuing attached to its neighbouring joint), so that the joints become divaricated in an alternate order. They are transversely and regularly striated, and marked besides with a central, colourless, pellucid, longitudinal line. Each joint is commonly about as broad as long. Of the fructification nothing is known.

**1761**



*Polymerized Polyacrylate*





**COSTERIA occidentalis**  
*Grisebach Linnaeana Cystidaria*

---

CHARACTERISTICS.

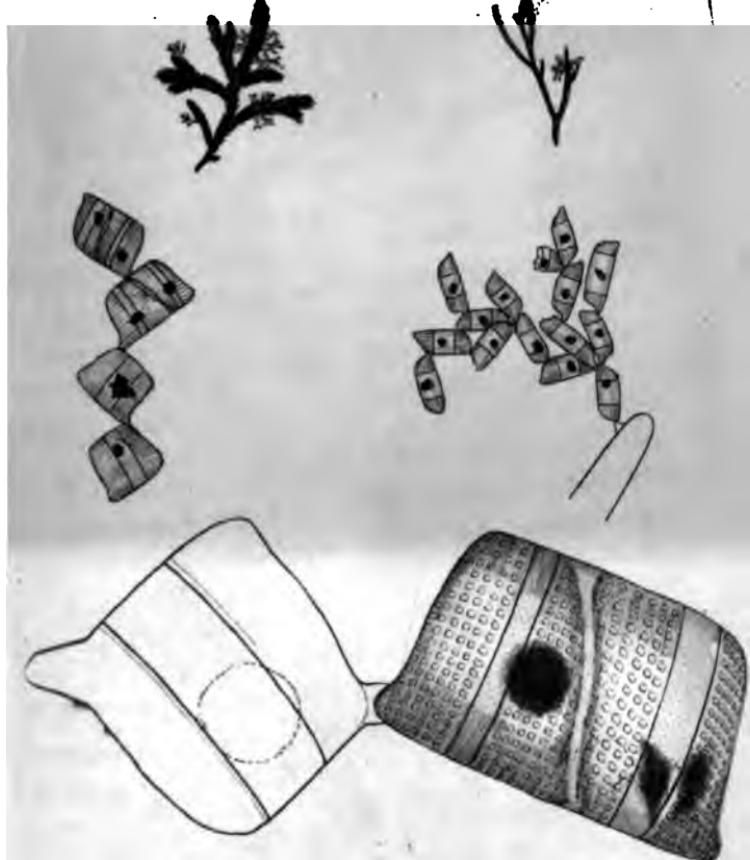
**Cellular** ~~cells~~ produced within the substance of the mycelium or compact tissue, or in closed tubercles interwoven.

**Seed Cells** white. Filaments branched, zigzag, intersected. Lungs irregular; each group quadrangular, oblique, connected with the next by one corner. Seeds in brown central solitary dots.

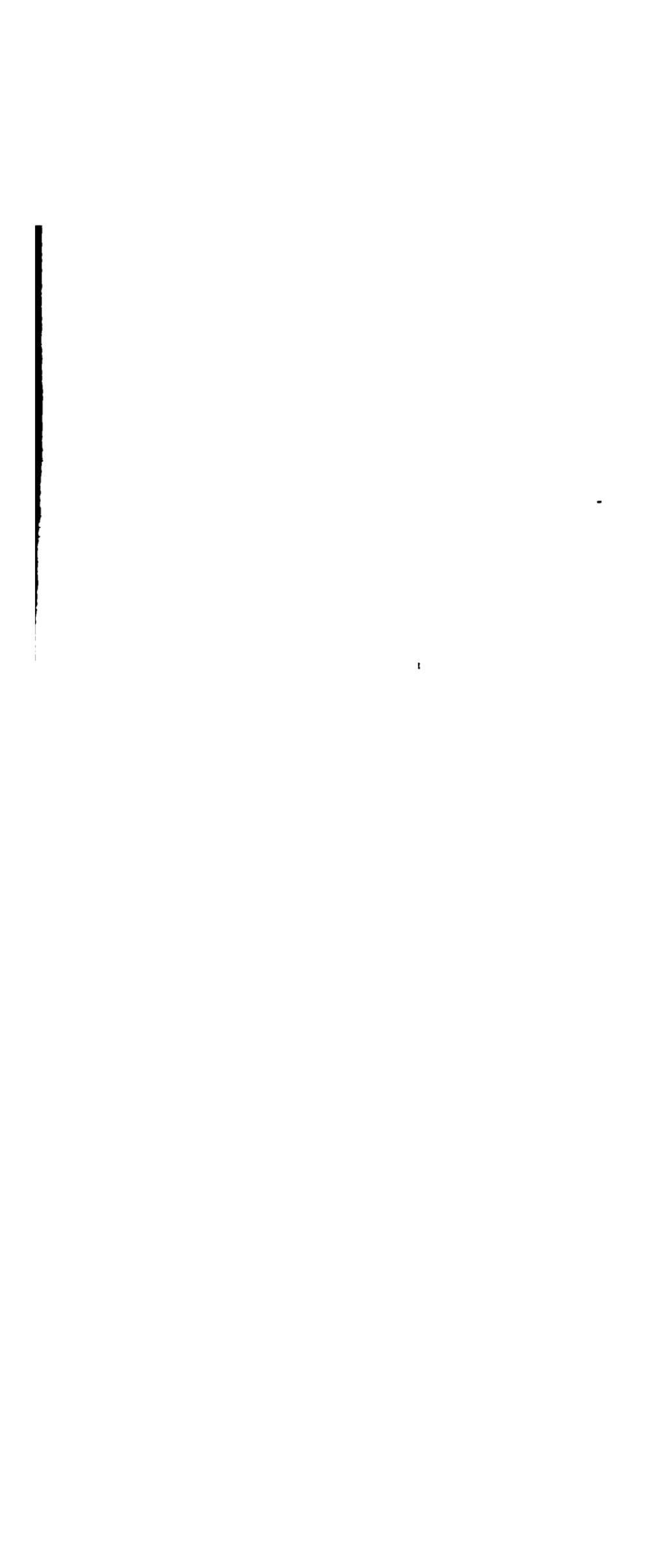
---

We are obliged to Miss S. Burroughs for the discovery of this extraordinary *Cystidaria*, which is somewhat akin to what we have named *C. Burroughiae*, A. 1762, but, though variable in bulk, always considerably larger than that species. It grows in small whitish-brown tufts on *Fucus* surfaces, fig. 1, or *Sargassum vermiculatum*, fig. 2, both represented under an equal magnification, never in our place, so that the latter seems most doubtful. It is scarcely possible by description to give an idea





*App. 1869. Published by J. Sowerby, London.*





## C O N F E R V A stipitata,

*Stalked Striated Conferva,**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ,*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

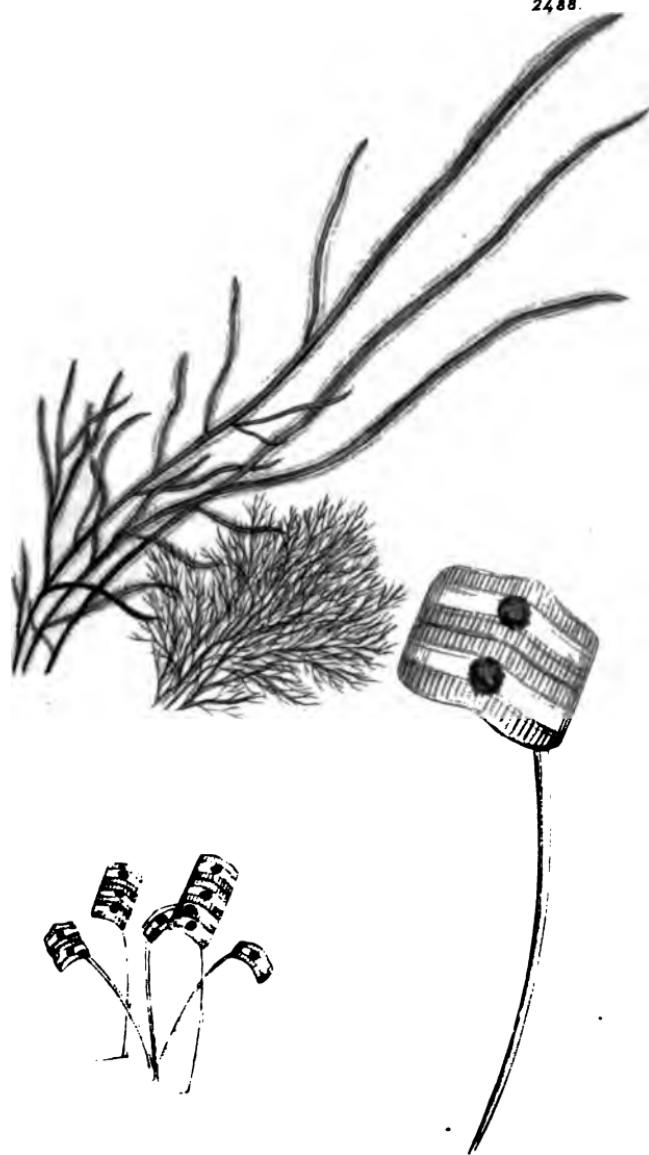
**SPEC. CHAR.** *Whitish. Frond of a very few close striated joints, twice as broad as long. Common stalk capillary, lateral, longer than the frond.*

---

HAVING in vol. 26, t. 1869, figured a marine production, of whose vegetable nature we had then no doubt, we are induced to present our readers with another, whose great resemblance thereto will, we trust, prove our justification, though it excites a suspicion that both may belong to the animal kingdom. This suspicion arises from the scent of the present plant when burnt, which is like that of a coralline; the earthy residuum being also, as in that tribe, very abundant. With this caution, for the consideration of those who may follow us, we for the present refer this curious production to the vegetable kingdom.

It was found in July 1812, in clear rills which intersect the mud, on the coast near Southampton, by Miss S. Biddulph and Miss Hill, covering *Conferva cærea*, *rubra*, and others, as well as *Ulva compressa*, giving them an almost golden hue. When dried, the production in question assumes a pale, greyish, mucor-like aspect, and feels soft like cotton. When highly magnified the whole mass is found composed of innumerable distinct individuals, each supported on a very fine capillary stalk, and consisting of one, two, three or four close joints, twice or thrice as broad as long, rather pointed or angular upwards, longitudinally striated, with the interruption of a plain transverse band. In the centre is a round red mass of apparent seeds. If this, and our *C. obliquata*, t. 1869, be not *Confervæ*, they are probably the eggs of some marine insect, rather than a coralline. That they are both of the same nature nobody can doubt.

2488.



*Dioscorea rotundata* Linn.

v

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+



[ 1943 ]

## CONFerva flacca.

*Green Flaccid Conferva.*

---

CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments unbranched, flaccid, curved, even. Joints all equal, nearly twice as broad as long; their partitions pellucid.

**SYN.** *Conferva flacca.* *Dillw. Conf. t. 49.*

---

**MR. DILLWYN** has observed this *Conferva* only near Swansea. Our specimens were gathered at Yarmouth by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. J. Hooker. It grows parasitically on *Fuci* in the sea; sometimes on wood exposed to the sea water, and is in perfection in the spring.

The fronds form dense bright-green tufts, and are simple, half an inch to an inch long, soft flaccid and slimy to the touch, by no means rigid, or erect when out of the water. They are very slender. When seen under a high magnifier they appear thread-shaped and even, their joints nearly, if not quite, twice as broad as long, with constantly white pellucid edges and partitions, but the latter are not at all contracted so as to give a beaded aspect to the filament. Some few joints are now and then found enlarged and as if discharging their green contents, which are very probably the seeds.

1943



Published by the University Library.

✓



1. 100% 100% 100%

100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

100% 100% 100%  
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%  
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%  
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%  
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%  
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

[ 1950 ]

**CONFerva isogona.***Equal-jointed Verdigrise Conferva.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

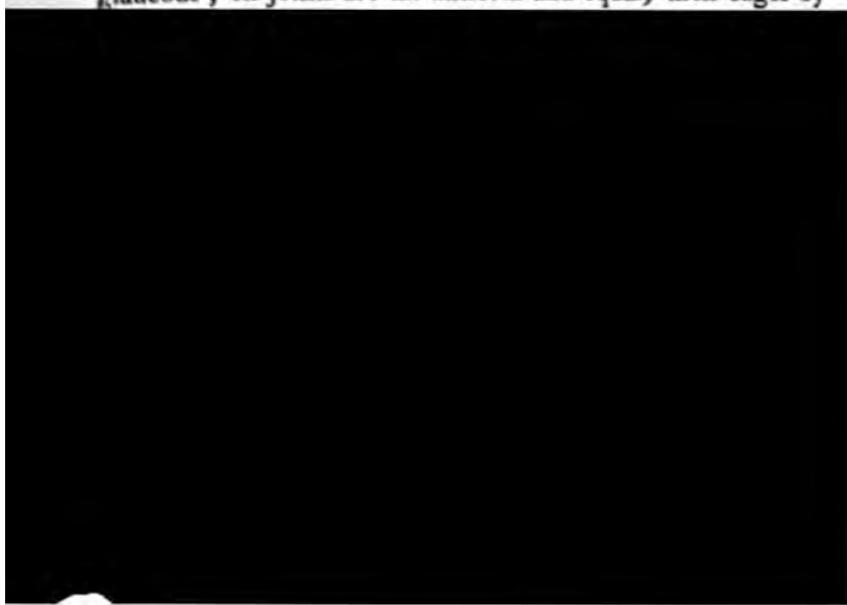
**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments unbranched, straight. Joints all equal, scarcely so long as broad; their partitions pellucid and constricted.

---

**COMMUNICATED** from the piers of Yarmouth jetty by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. J. Hooker in March last.

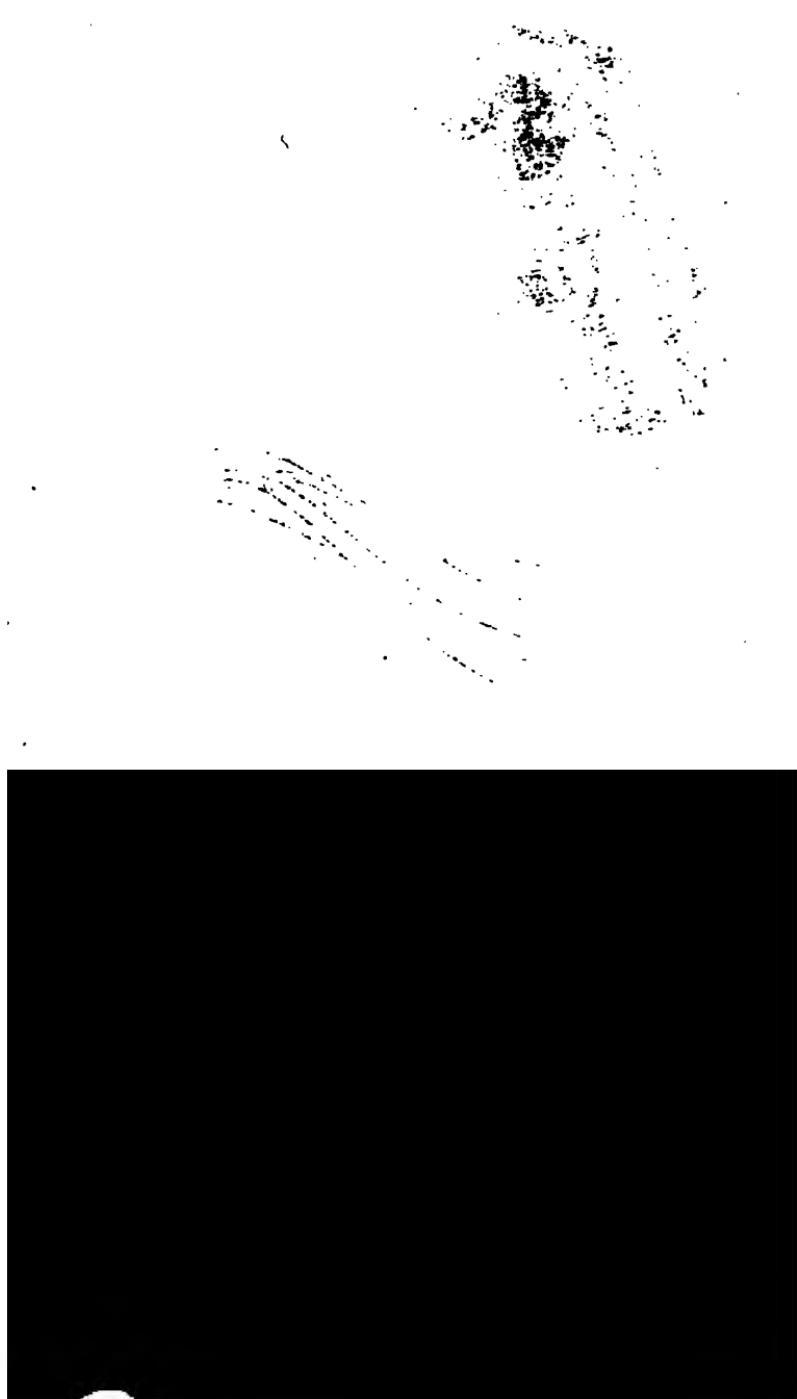
It appears to be a nondescript species, very nearly allied to *C. area*, *t.* 1929, but differing in the following particulars. Its size is very much smaller; its colour less inclining to glaucous; its joints are all uniform and equal, their edges by



1930



Digitized by the University Library London





[ 1930 ]

## CONFerva isogona.

*Equal-jointed Verdigrise Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments unbranched, straight. Joints all equal, scarcely so long as broad; their partitions pellucid and constricted.

---

**COMMUNICATED** from the piers of Yarmouth jetty by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. J. Hooker in March last.

It appears to be a nondescript species, very nearly allied to *C. aerea*, t. 1929, but differing in the following particulars. Its size is very much smaller; its colour less inclining to glaucous; its joints are all uniform and equal, their edges by far less disposed to become pellucid than in *aerea*, and never so but in decay. The interstices are indeed, as in that, colourless very soon after the plant is taken out of the water, and are at all times so constricted as to give a beaded aspect to the filament.



This was published by P. Smith.





## CONFERVA flaccida.

*Rusty Flaccid Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Rusty olive. Filaments unbranched, tapering, clustered, short, flaccid. Upper joints as long as broad; lower half as long.

**Syn.** Conferva flaccida. *Dillw. Syn. 53. t. C.*

**FOUND** by Miss Hill on the Devonshire coast, growing parasitically on *Fucus fibrosus*. Our specimens, gathered by Mr. W. Borrer, last May, in Shoreham harbour, ~~Shoreham~~, grew, in like manner, on *F. vesiculosus*.

The plant to which this *Conferva* is attached, seems clothed with a soft tufted shaggy coat, each tuft, scarcely an inch long, consisting of numerous, olive-brown, flexible, very

384



This was published by T. L. Smith & Sons





## CONFERRVA flaccida.

*Rusty Flaccid Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Rusty olive. Filaments unbranched, tapering, clustered, short, flaccid. Upper joints as long as broad; lower half as long.

SYN. *Conferva flaccida.* *Dillw. Syn. 53. t. C.*

FOUND by Miss Hill on the Devonshire coast, growing parasitically on *Fucus fibrosus*. Our specimens, gathered by Mr. W. Borrer, last May, in Shoreham harbour, Sussex, grew, in like manner, on *F. vesiculosus*.

The plant to which this *Conferva* is attached, seems clothed with a soft tufted shaggy coat, each tuft, scarcely an inch long, consisting of numerous, olive-brown, flexible, very slender filaments, gently tapering from their base to a fine point. Mr. Dillwyn observed the substance to be in some degree gelatinous, adhering, though not very firmly, to either glass or paper as it dries. The joints in the lower part of each filament are about half as long as broad, the upper ones, indeed three fourths of the whole number, about twice as long.

2883



1883 PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY, LONDON





C O N F E R V A fusco-purpurea.  
*Brownish-purple Marine Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Brownish-purple. Filaments simple, very slender, entangled; swelling irregularly by age. Joints three or four times as broad as long, pellucid at each end, at length internally granulated.

**SYN.** *Conferva fusco-purpurea.* *Dillw. Conf. t. 92.*

---

SENT by Mr. W. Borrer from piles in the sea at Bright-helmstone. Mr. Dillwyn only has hitherto described it, from specimens gathered on calcareous submarine rocks by Mr. W. W. Young. It is said to cover such rocks in patches 2 or 3 square feet in extent, and conspicuous for their glossy





*Fig. 28. Trilobite.*





[ 2085 ]

C O N F E R V A atro-purpurea.  
*Dark-purple Simple Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Deep purple. Filaments simple, at length swelling unequally. Joints about as long as broad, with a double transverse row of seeds in each.

**SYN.** *Conferva atro-purpurea.* *Roth. Catal. fasc. 3. 208. t. 6.* *Dillw. Conf. t. 103.* *Syn. n. 57.*

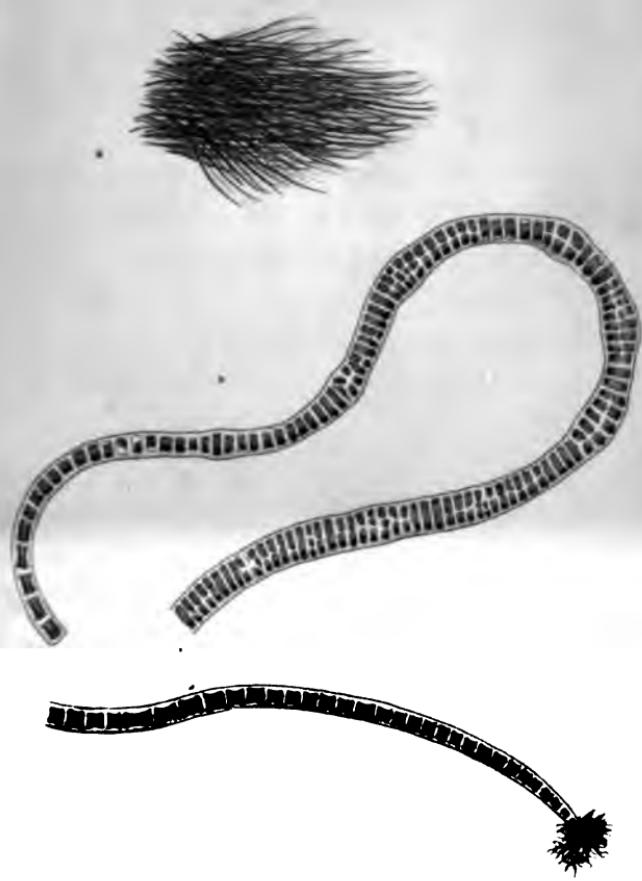
---

OUR specimens were communicated to our good friend Mr. Turner by Mr. Rashleigh, from Cornwall.

The root of this plant is found by the microscope to consist of a very evident tuft of fibres. Numerous fronds grow together, forming close, silky clusters, of a deep dull purple, an inch or two long. Each frond is quite simple, finer than the finest human hair, uniform in thickness till it swells in



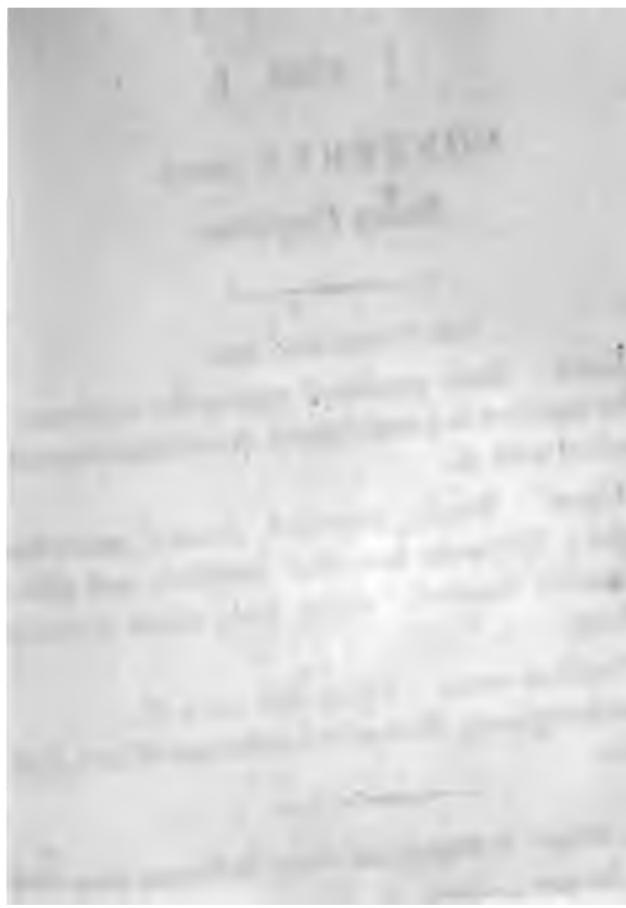
2085.



*Nemertes* sp. *Lindner*

J

i



## CONFerva nivca.

*Snowy Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** White, branched, slender, somewhat rigid. Ultimate branches crowded, and often obscurely whorled. Joints dark, about as broad as long.

**SYN.** *Conferva nivea.* *Dillw.* *Syn. 54. t. C.*

*Byssus lanuginosa.* *Willan on Sulphureous Waters, 10.*  
*Dillw.*

WE are obliged to William and James Backhouse, Esqrs. of Darlington for fine specimens of this *Conferva*, found growing on roots and dead leaves, in the sulphur spring at Middleton near that place, as mentioned in Dillwyn. The late ingenious Dr. Willan, it seems, has observed that hepatic gas is necessary to its growth. It appears to us moreover that there is a depo-

2502



Published by J. C. Ladd.





## CONFerva nivea.

*Snowy Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** White, branched, slender, somewhat rigid. Ultimate branches crowded, and often obscurely whorled. Joints dark, about as broad as long.

**SYN.** *Conferva nivea.* *Dillw.* *Syn. 54. t. C.*

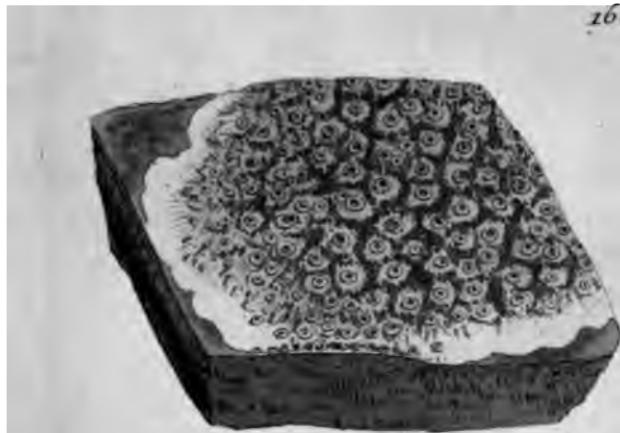
*Byssus lanuginosa.* *Willan on Sulphureous Waters, 10.*  
*Dillw.*

WE are obliged to William and James Backhouse, Esqrs. of Darlington for fine specimens of this *Conferva*, found growing on roots and dead leaves, in the sulphur spring at Middleton near that place, as mentioned in Dillwyn. The late ingenious Dr. Willan, it seems, has observed that hepatic gas is necessary to its growth. It appears to us moreover that there is a deposition of an earthy kind, precipitated on the plant, in consequence of its absorption of that gas, which had suspended or dissolved the earthy substance; just as *Charæ* become incrusted with calcareous matter in common hard waters. The whole plant is extremely slender, and to the naked eye appears white; but the very fine and copious ultimate branches are found, under a high magnifier, to consist of innumerable dark joints, nearly as long as broad. The incrustation usually conceals these.





1609



*Tenuis. Nob. Published by J. Sowerby, London.*





## B Y S S U S aurea.

*Golden Byffus.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Whole plant consisting of down or simple powder. *Fructification* unknown.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Filaments simple or branched, closely matted together, powdery, orange-coloured.

**SYN.** *Byffus aurca.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1638. *Huds. Fl. An.* 606. *Witb. Bot. Arr.* v. 3. 276. *Rehb. Cant.* 446. *Sibtb. Oxon.* 338.

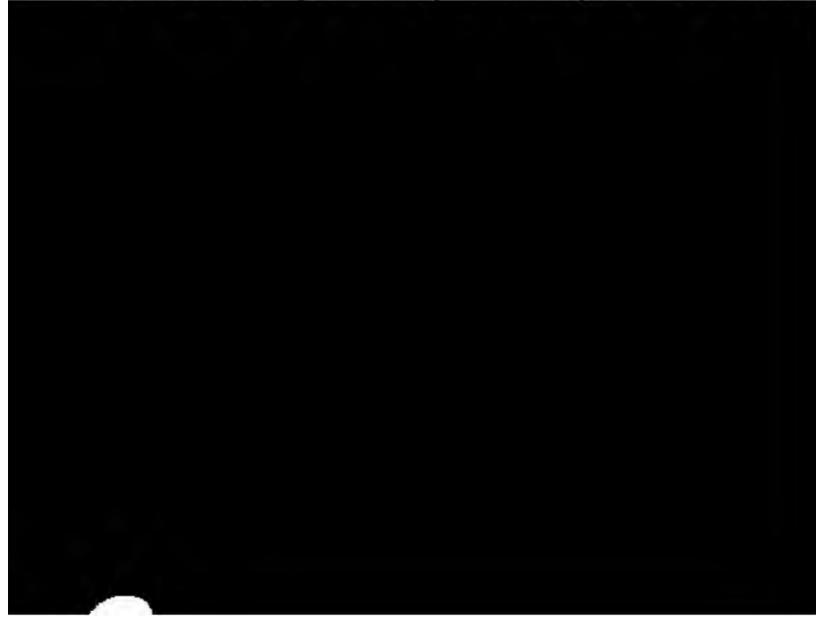
*B. aureus* *Derbiensis humifusus.* *Raii Syn.* 56.

*B. petræa crocea, glomerulis lanuginosus.* *Dill. Musc.* 8. t. 1. f. 16.

---

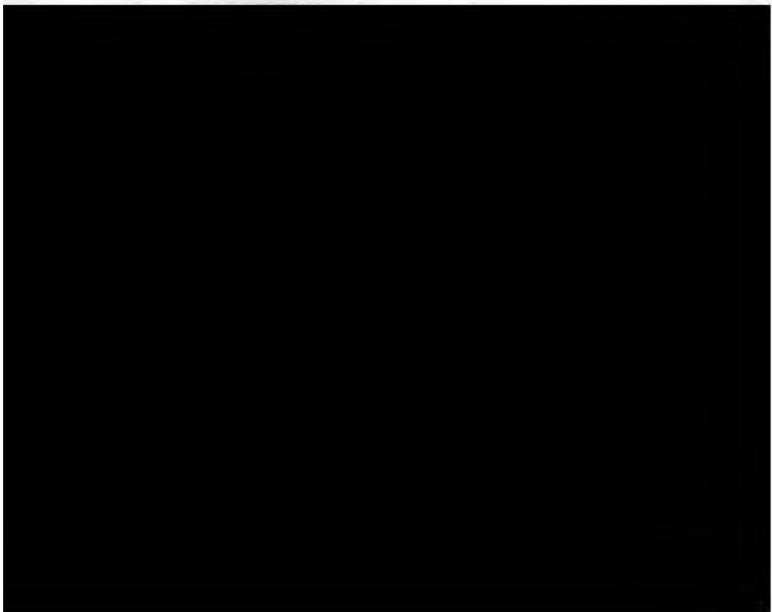
**T**HIS *Byffus* thrives best in a pure air, always in moist shady places; and although most abundant and luxuriant on the calcareous rocks and banks of Derbyshire, yet it is found occasionally on damp limestone buildings, and in chalk-pits in other parts of England. We procured it plentifully from a chalk-pit near Gad's-hill, Kent, in June last.

It often uniformly covers a space of many inches in diameter.





✓





## CONFerva ilicicola.

*Yellow Holly Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Permanent tawny yellow. Filaments upright, tufted, alternately branched. Joints even, nearly as broad as they are long.

---

FOUND by Mr. Lyell on the smooth bark of hollies in the New Forest in the spring. Sometimes it invests specimens of *Lichen inclusus*.

The whole is of a deep, or rather tawny, yellow, which, after several months' experience, we have found not to change by keeping. The filaments form little tufts, scattered more or less distantly over the bark, and scarcely half a line in height. Each filament is alternately branched, equal in thick-

1639



.....



*Ageneiosus* sp. n. (H. J. Muller, Berlin)





## CONFERRA olivacea.

*Tufted Olive Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Brownish olive. Filaments branched, erect, tufted, entangled, somewhat rigid; branches numerous, scattered, mostly simple, obtuse. Joints rather broader than long.

**SYN.** *Conferva olivacea. Dillw. Syn. n. 71. t. C.*

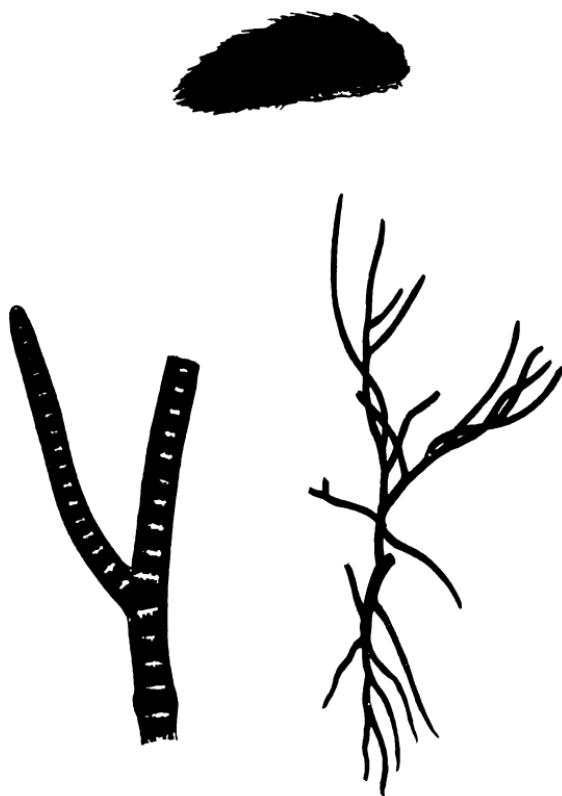
---

**MR. DILLWYN**, as well as ourselves, received this new species of *Conferva* from Mr. Borrer and Mr. Hooker, who discovered it on marine rocks in Pana Westra, in the Orkneys.



1

2172





( - 70-10 )

*Another 17 million  
are still unmet*

Finally, the author suggests that the study of the history of the development of the concept of the state in the United States can help us to understand the present situation.

1. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.)

the first time, and I have been told that it is a  
very good one. The author is a man of great  
experience, and has written a book which is  
sure to be popular.

## CONFerva olivacea.

*Tufted Olive Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Brownish olive. Filaments branched, erect, tufted, entangled, somewhat rigid; branches numerous, scattered, mostly simple, obtuse. Joints rather broader than long.

SYN. *Conferva olivacea.* *Dillw.* *Syn. n.* 71. *t. C.*

---

MR. DILLWYN, as well as ourselves, received this new species of *Conferva* from Mr. Borrer and Mr. Hooker, who discovered it on marine rocks in Papa Westra, in the Orkneys. It is said to spread in patches over the rocks. The filaments are closely entangled, and, though so far erect as to form a sort of fine olive-brown turf, throw out branches in various directions. These branches are often, but not constantly, alternate, numerous, obtuse, mostly simple. Their joints scarcely so long as broad, and, after drying at least, their separations are white and pellucid. The filaments and branches are rather rigid, though extremely slender.



2638







## CONFERVA scutulata.

*Target Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Olive brown. Filaments branched at the base, densely combined into a depressed peltate mass, rooted in the centre. Joints as broad as long.

---

FOR this new and very curious *Conferva* we are indebted to Mr. W. Borrer, who found it, growing parasitically upon *Fucus lorenus*, on the beach at Brighton and Shoreham, Sussex, in June 1811. Miss Hutchins however, as we understand, had previously sent specimens and drawings of the same species, from the Irish coast.

The *Fucus* is generally distorted at each spot where it nourishes one of these singular parasites, whose aggregate root is central and strong, deeply penetrating into the substance of the

238.







C O N F E R V A *cryptarum*.*Green Cave Conferva.*CRYPTOGAMIA *Algæ*.

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments entangled, much branched, forked, divaricated, sharp-pointed, somewhat rigid. Joints slightly swelling, twice or thrice as long as broad.

**SYN.** *Conferva cryptarum.* *Dillw. Syn. 59. t. D.*

---

WE are induced to publish this species at present, not only because of its rarity, but to do away an idea, apparently suggested by the specific name, of its being the famous *Byssus cryptarum* of Linnaeus; see his Tour in Lapland, vol. i. 47 and 55. This last is very distinct, much more slender, paler, and not jointed; at least not visibly so, under a magnifier which shows the joints of the plant before us very conspicuously.

*C. cryptarum* has hitherto been observed in caverns only, in various parts of Ireland. Miss Hutchins gathered our specimen in caves by the sea-side near Bantry. It grows in tufts, often intermixed with *Hypnum tenellum*, t. 1859, and though somewhat akin to *C. velutina*, t. 1556, in colour and structure, it is of at least five times as coarse a texture. The branches moreover are totally different in their forked, divaricated, and recurved form, and taper points. The dry specimen is rather rigid, elastic, and pellucid, the green colouring matter settling towards the minute partitions of the joints.

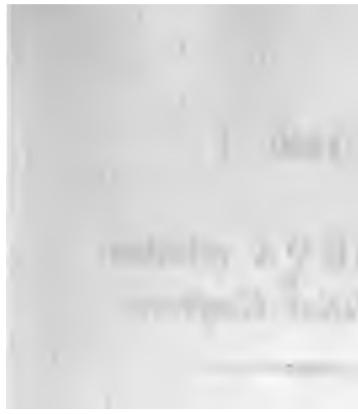
2508



...as collected by Prof. Henry Ladd

2





[ 1556 ]

## CONFerva velutina.

*Green Velvet Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

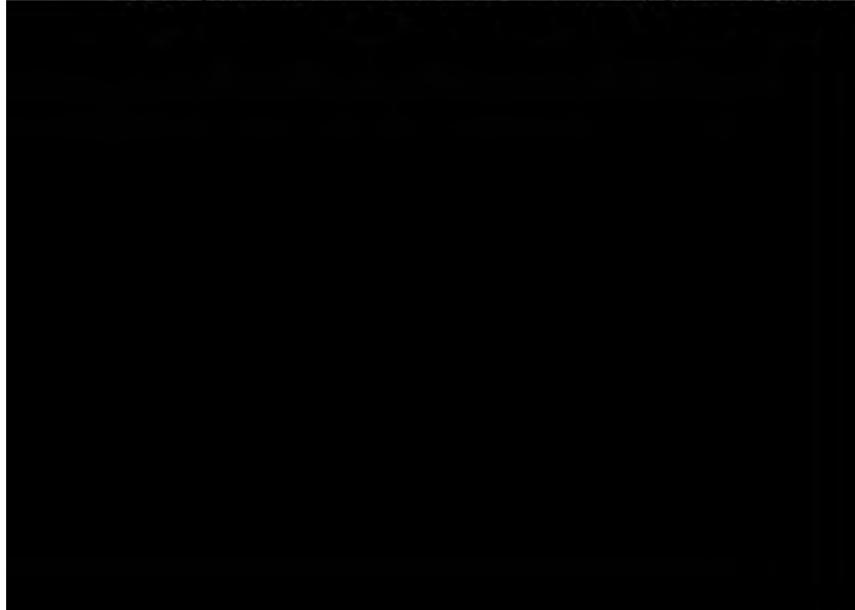
**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Filaments entangled, upright, very short and slender, somewhat rigid, alternately branched. Joints slightly swelling, twice as long as they are broad.

**SYN.** *Byssus velutina.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1638. *Huds.* 605.  
*With. v. 4.* 144. *Hull.* 307. *Relh.* 475. *Sibth.* 338.  
*Abbot.* 276. *Lightf.* 1001.

B. *tenerrima viridis, velutum referens.* *Dill. in Raii Syn.* 56. *Musc. 7. t. 1.f. 14.*

**M**R. DILLWYN has with the greatest propriety referred *Byssus aurea*, see *t. 212*, to *Conferva*, on account of its jointed structure, of which, as far as we know, he is the first discoverer. Mr. J. D. Sowerby having detected the same structure in the plant before us, it must be removed to the same genus.

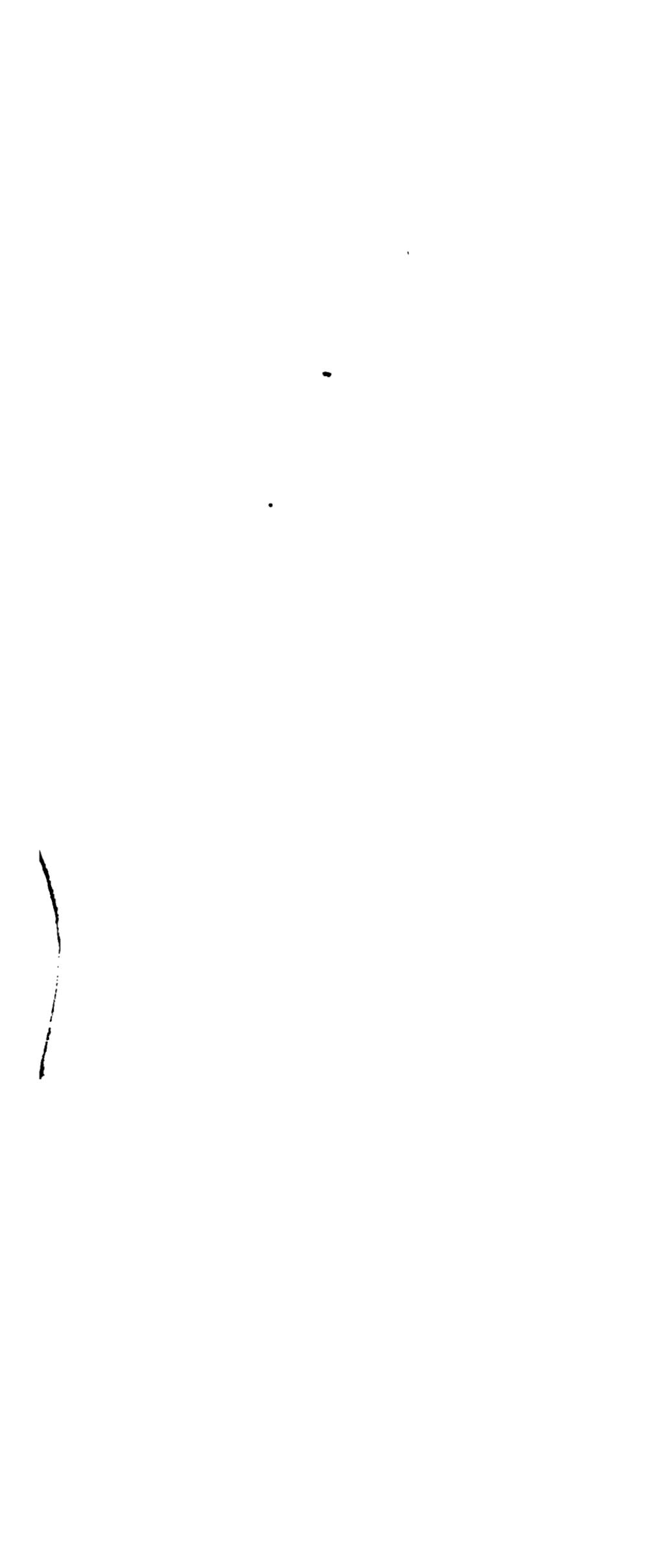
This plant covers the earth in moist shady places with a





July 11, 1816. Drawn by Mr. George Zander





## BYSSUS nigra.

*Black Rock Byssus.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Whole plant consisting of down or simple powder. *Fructification* unknown.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Filaments branched, matted, powdery, black.

**SYN.** *Byssus nigra*. *Huds.* 606. *Lightf.* 1003.  
*With.* v. 4. 144. *Hull.* 307.

*B. petraea nigerrima fibrosa*. *Dill. Musc.* 9. t. 1.  
f. 18. *Dill. in Raii Syn.* 57.

---

ON shady overhanging rocks in the Alpine parts of our island this *Byssus* is often met with. It forms patches of various sizes, perfectly black, and may easily be scraped from the stone. When gathered it closely resembles a piece of felt scraped from a hat, both in texture and colour. It consists of a mat of fine, soft, though elastic, branched filaments, often covered with an equally black footy powder, which is probably the seed. Yet we do not know that this powder is produced at any particular season exclusively. The plant appears to be perennial, and, from some remarks we have made in its place of growth, very long-lived. We have no specimens to decide accurately what Linnaeus intended by his *B. antiquitatis*, but we can scarcely assent to Lightfoot's supposition, that he originally meant our *nigra*, though he, or Murray, in *Syst. Veg.* ed. 13, has quoted the figure of Dillenius and description of Weis which belong to it. Lightfoot's account is taken, with a little variation, from the author last mentioned.

Mr. Sowerby found this plant on sand-stone rocks, near Tunbridge, in plenty. I have gathered it on the Pentland hills near Edinburgh, and about Winandermere, Westmoreland; but no where in such perfection as at Hafod, Cardiganshire, on a shady rock opposite the great stone of Maen Arthur, one of the wildest and most romantic spots in Wales. It is always found on a micaceous or quartzose stone.

702.



*Specimen collected by J. G. Gray, 1820.*





**C O N F E R V A ocellata.***Eyelid Conferva.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.**

**Gen. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**Spec. CHAR.** Tawny brown, much branched, flaccid. Branches simple, mostly turned one way, obtuse. Joints twice as broad as long, internal, with a central dot.

**Syn.** *Conferva ocellata.* *Dillw. Syn. 60. t. D.*

---

**COMMUNICATED** by Mr. James Backhouse, from springs on the moors near Wolsingham, Durham.

This appears to be a very rare species, Mr. Dillwyn, so conversant with most of the genus, having never seen the present species more than once. It composes dense tufted masses of a dull brown, except when held against the light, in which position

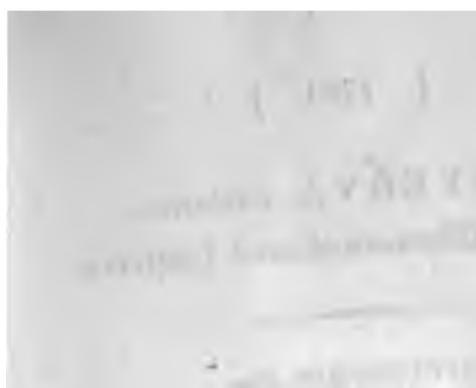


1000



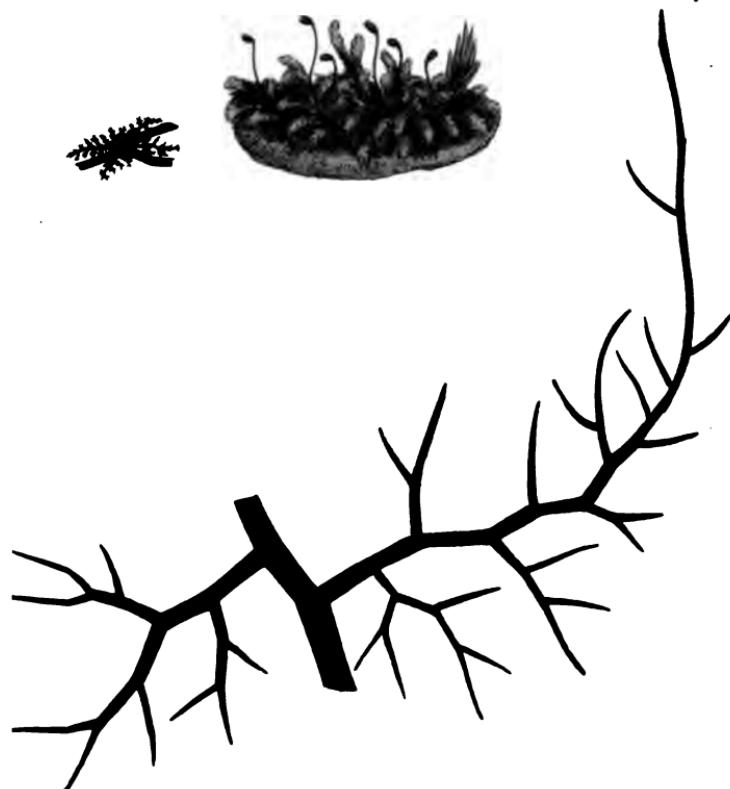
✓







1702





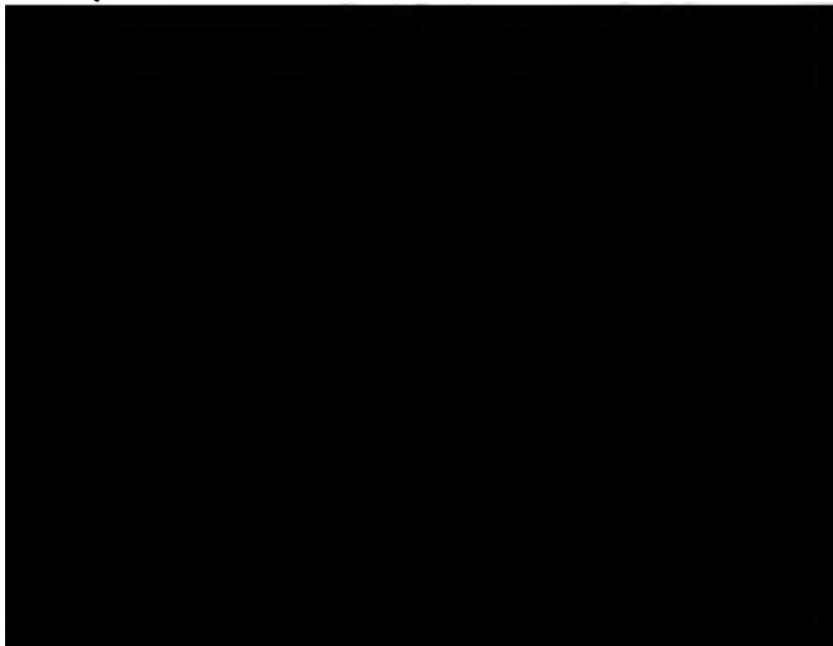


**CONFerva muscicola.***Rusty Moss Conferva.***CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Rusty brown. Filaments upright, crowded, much and irregularly branched. Joints even, twice as broad as they are long.

MR. LYELL, the discoverer of *Conferva lichenicola*, t. 1609, has also detected this new species, growing on *Orthotrichum striatum*, on trees in the New Forest, Hampshire. We were, at first sight, much inclined to suppose it some uncommon luxuriance of the radical fibres, so conspicuous on the stems of many mosses; but, as Mr. Sowerby has ascertained it to proceed from the very disk of the leaf, we can no longer doubt







1996



*Mar 1 1996 Published by the University London*



2996

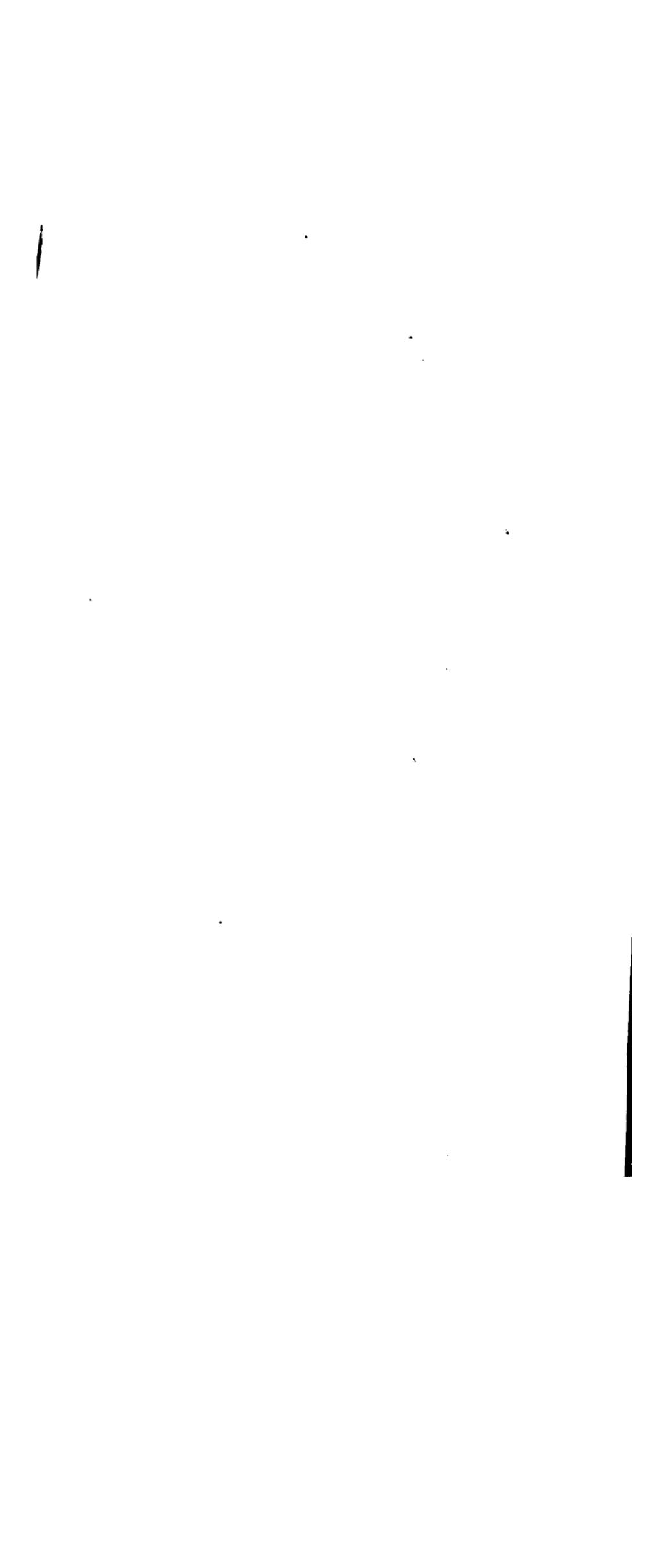


Mar 1 1880 Published by J. C. Green & Son London

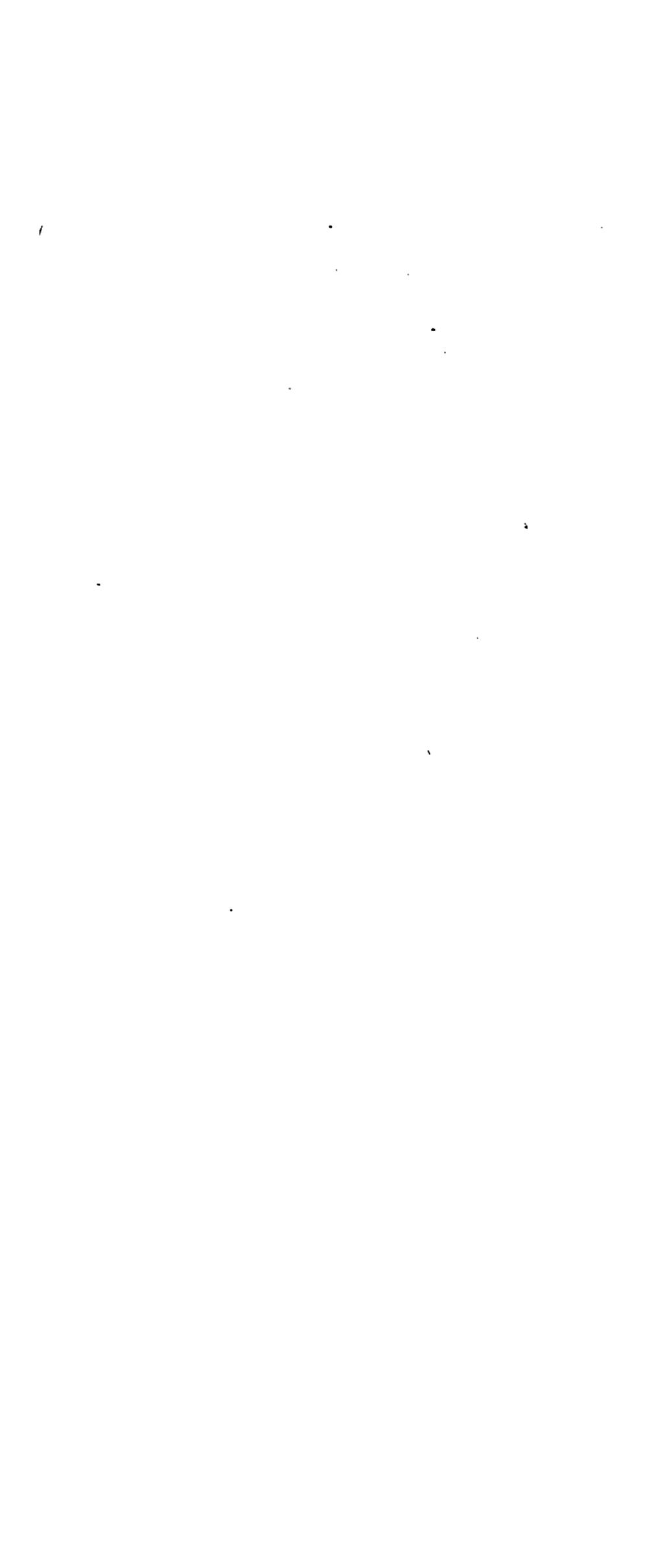












C O N F E R V A *lubrica*,  
*Slippery Green Confervia*,

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algeæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

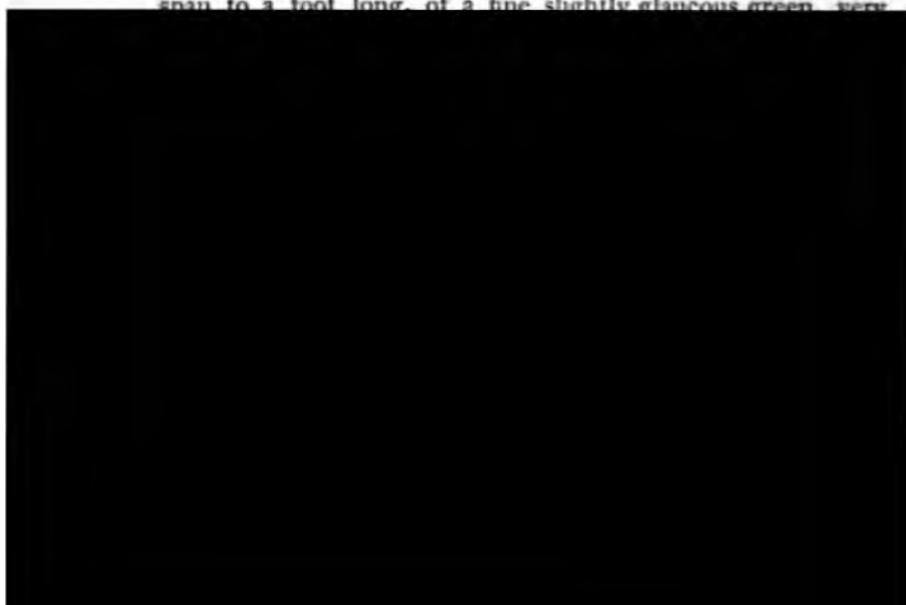
**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, gelatinous, very much branched; branches opposite, crowded, the ultimate ones very sharp, mostly alternate. Joints about as broad as long.

**SYN.** *Confervia lubrica*. *Dillw. Conf.* t. 57. *Syn. n.* 89, .

---

**COMMUNICATED** by Mr. Turner from a rivulet at Lound near Yarmouth, where Mr. Dillwyn informs us it was first discovered by himself, and that he has since found it, much more abundantly, near Swansea.

It grows on wood or stones, in floating masses, from a span to a foot long, of a fine slightly glaucous green, very





[ 1740 ]

CONFerva mutabilis.

*Changeable Gelatinous Conferva.*

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algea.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Green. Main stems subdivided, almost colourless. Branches darker, opposite, much branched, tufted, gelatinous in decay. Joints broader than long.

SYN. *Conferva mutabilis.* *Roth. Catal.* v. 1. 197. t. 4. f. 6. and t. 5. f. 1. *Dillw. Conf.* t. 12. *Relh.* 485.

*C. gelatinosa* γ. *Huds.* 598. *With.* 135, var. 3. *Hull.* 332.

*C. stagnalis, globulis virescentibus mucosis.* *Dill. Musc.* 38. t. 7. f. 44. *Turn. Tr. of L. Soc.* v. 7. 108.

WE received this a great many years ago from the Rev. Mr. Bryant of Heydon, Norfolk, by the name of "*C. hypnoides* of Sir Joseph Banks," and we have specimens from Switzerland, gathered by M. Du Cros, with the same denomination on the authority of Mr. Dickson. This name, though excellent, must of course give way to the printed one in the valuable work of Dr. Roth, as that is no less unexceptionable, and is moreover sanctioned by Mr. Dillwyn, to whom we are obliged for fixing the synonym of Dillenius.

This does not seem to be a rare plant in fresh-water ditches throughout England, but has been neglected as a variety of *C. gelatinosa*, t. 689, from which it is very distinct in the structure, and especially the elongated points, of its fine lateral branches, which turn to colourless jelly in decay. It is also much paler in hue. The main stems are remarkably pale and pellucid, what little colour they have collects in the middle of each joint, as in many others of the genus, nor do we conceive that colour to consist of seeds, which, as Mr. Dillwyn observes, are more likely to resemble those of *C. gelatinosa*. All the joints, but especially those of the dark tufted branches, are broader than long, and a little contracted where they unite together.







Museum of Comparative Zoology

## C O N F E R V A gelatinosa.

*Frog-shawn Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Branches beaded, with whorled compound fibres bearing the fruit and very gelatinous.

**SYN.** *Conferva gelatinosa.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1635. *Huds.* 597. *Witb.* v. 4. 134. *Hull.* 332. *Relb. Suppl.* 2. 21. *Sibtb.* 337. *Abbot.* 275.

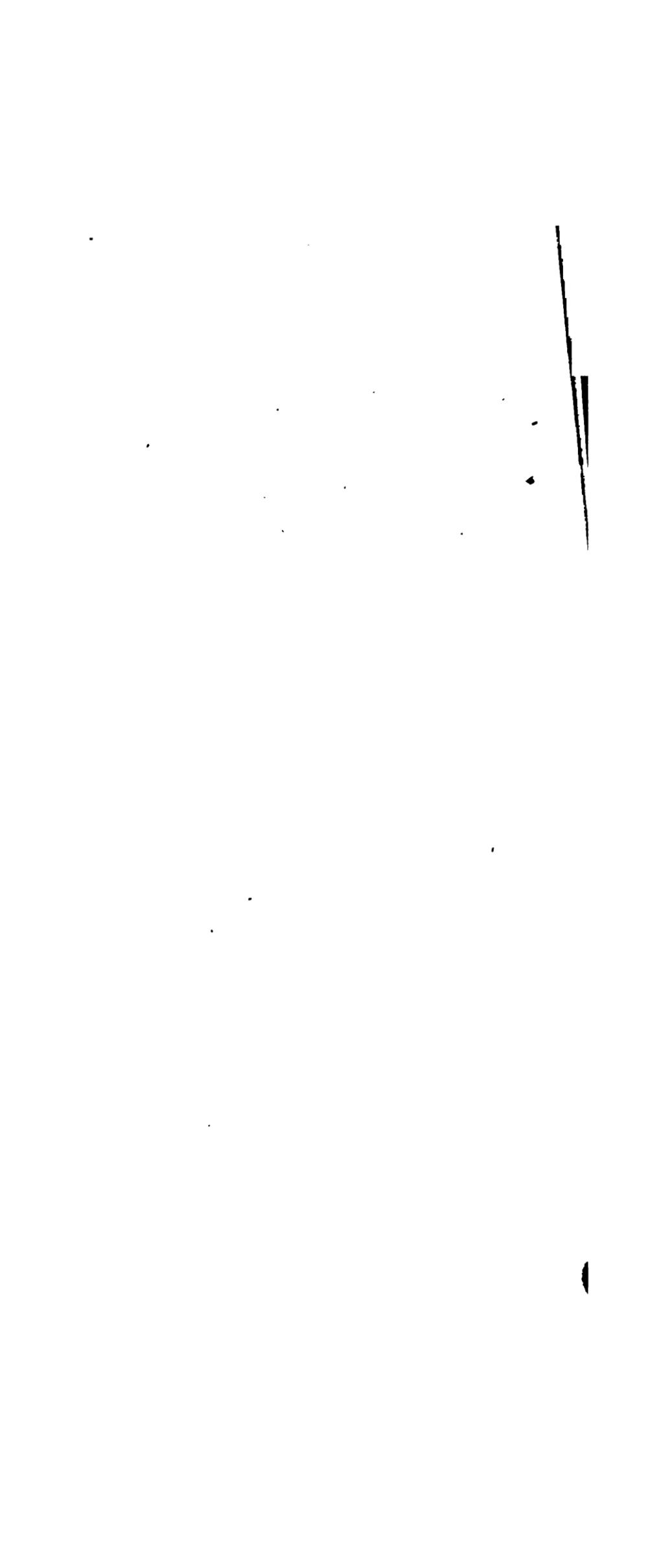
*C. fontana nodosa*, *spermatis ranarum instar lubrica*, *major et fusca.* *Dill. Musc.* 36. t. 7. f. 42. *Dill.* in *Raii Syn.* 62.

*Chara batrachosperma.* *Weis Gott.* 33. t. 1.

**C**GATHERED in a clear rivulet at Hopton, Suffolk, near Yarmouth, by Mr. D. Turner last April. We have found it on Hindolveston common, Norfolk, and in other places, generally in the summer. It is always immersed in the most pellucid waters, growing attached to pebbles, and flowing with the stream.

The whole plant is extremely fliny and slippery to the touch, and very tender; its colour dark green; in some varieties paler, in others bluish. Stem very much branched, and apparently composed of thick-set bead-like joints, each of which is in fact a whorl of minute compound filaments, every compound filament containing one fruit.

Mr. Turner judiciously observes that Weis, who has given a most elaborate description and excellent figure of this plant, would never have thought it a *Chara* if that genus had been then well known, or if he had, by a residence on the sea shore, been acquainted with the fructification of real *Confervæ*; see *C. lysoides*, t. 547. Mr. Turner suspects that Hudfon's variety  $\beta$ , fig. 43 of Dillenius, may be a distinct species, the ramification, when examined under a microscope, being dissimilar.—The stem of *C. gelatinosa*, highly magnified, appears to be an almost colourless transparent membrane, jointed like most of the genus.







June 1880. Published by J. B. Smith.

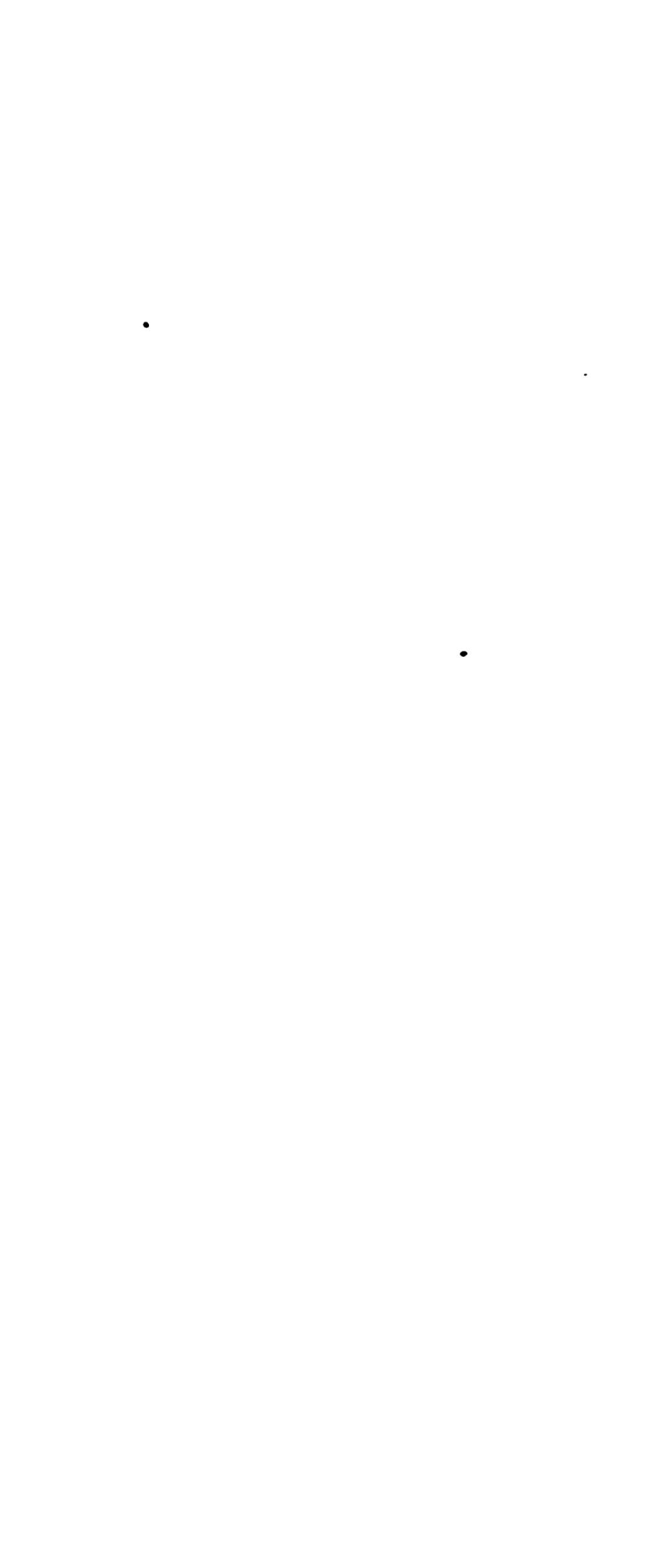
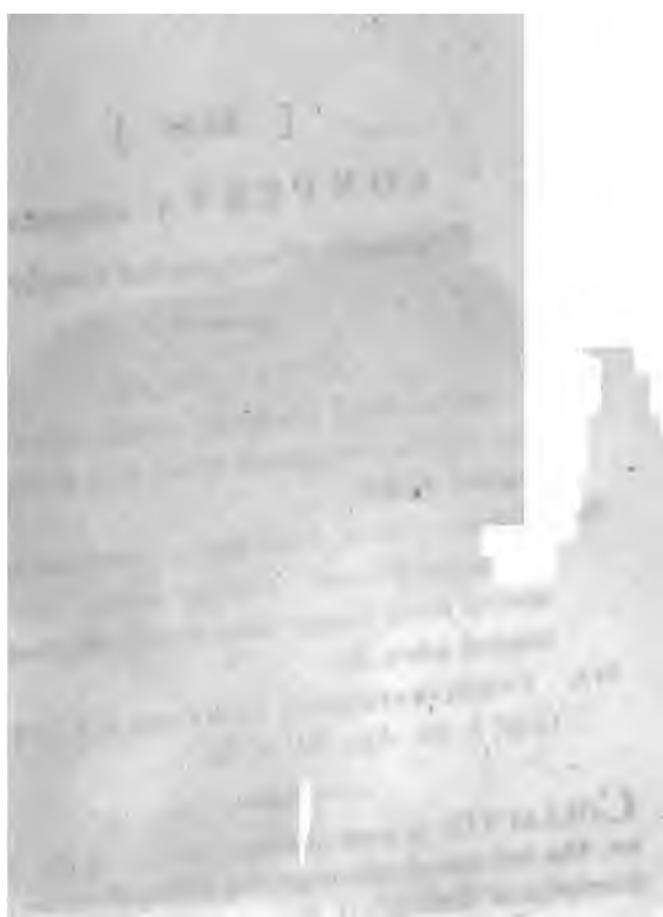




Fig. 6. 1860. Loddiges & Sonn. - 1860.





## CONFERVA crispata.

*Branching Cross-jointed Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, branched, crisped and entangled. Branches alternate, copious, acute. Joints even, several times longer than broad, alternately contracted when dry.

**SYN.** *Conferva crispata.* Roth Catal. v. 1. 178. Dillw. Conf. t. 93. Syn. 64. n. 94.

COLLECTED in pools in Sussex, July 3, by Mr. W. Borrer, who had some doubts respecting Dillwyn's synonym. The description of Roth indeed best agrees with our plant as to colour, which he says is, in summer, an extremely bright green, at which season the plant floats in large masses, including many air-bubbles. In autumn and winter it becomes of a duller or darker hue, and sinks to the bottom.

The filaments are about a foot long, or more, densely entangled, rather tough, destitute of gloss, curled and crisped, especially when old, not disentangled without difficulty or injury. We find the ultimate branches, at least, copious, not distant; their points very acute. The joints in the principal parts of the plant are perfectly even and cylindrical, four or five times as long as broad. By drying they become elliptical and compressed, decussating each other alternately, as in the true *C. capillaris* of Linnaeus, hereafter, as we hope, to be described, which the present species also much resembles in general aspect, whether recent or dried, but the *capillaris* is simple.

2350.





—  
—  
—  
—

1

**C O N F E R V A** *flavescens.*  
*Yellowish-green Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

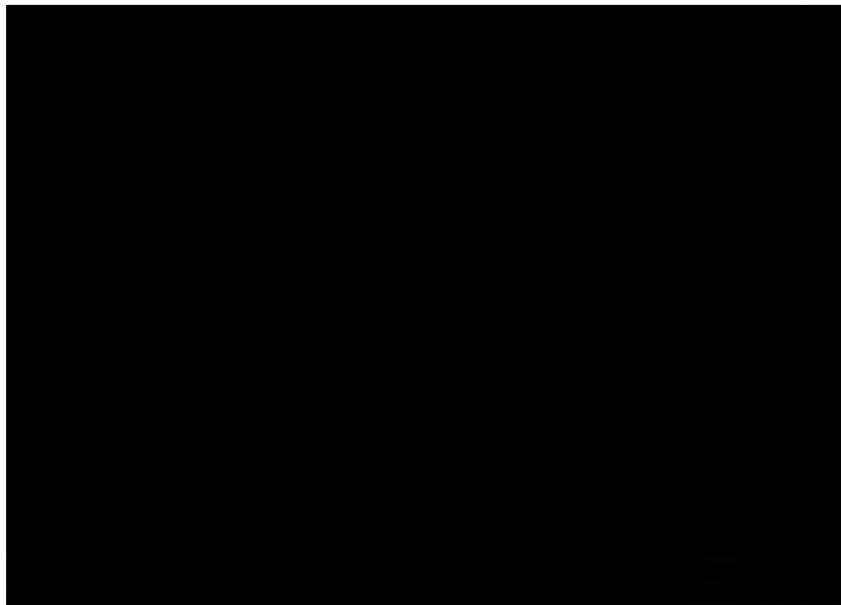
**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** *Yellowish-green, repeatedly branched, even; ultimate branches alternately two-ranked, short. Joints cylindrical, many times longer than broad.*

**SYN.** *Conferva flavescens. Roth. Catal. fasc. 2. 224.  
fasc. 3. 241. Dillw. Syn. n. 96. t. E (not D).*

---

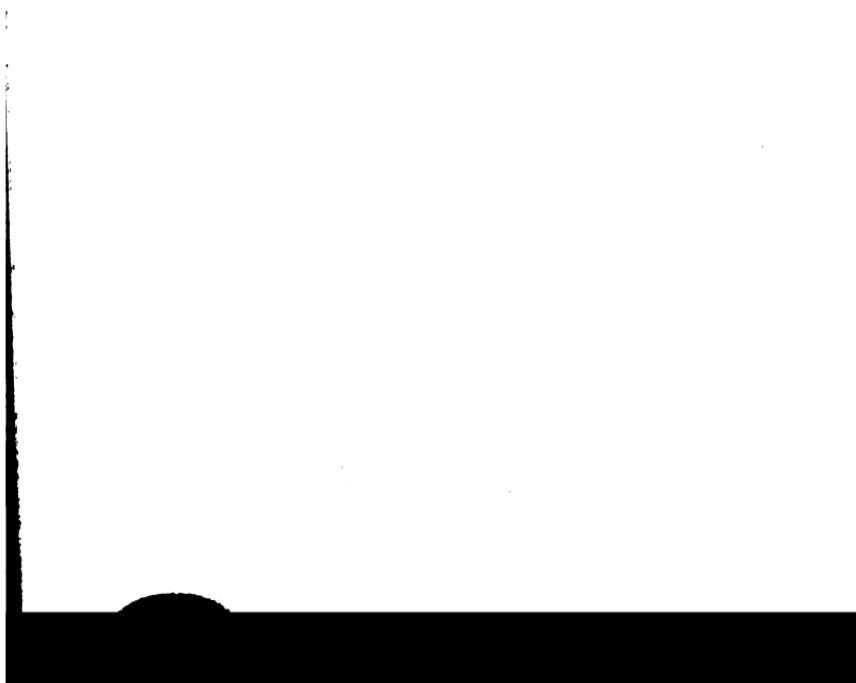
**GATHERED** by Mr. W. J. Hooker in ditches at Cley, and by Mr. Turner in salt-water marshes about Yarmouth. The tufts are large, erect, a span high, of a light yellowish green. The plants crowded, very much and repeatedly branched throughout, slender, capillary, even; the larger branches opposite or forked; the ultimate ones short, simple, spreading



2088.



No. 2088. Asparagus officinalis Linn.





## CONFerva fracta.

*Broken Divaricated Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, much branched and entangled. Branches scattered, divaricated. Joints twice as long as broad, cylindrical; at length elliptical. Capsules roundish, sessile.

**SYN.** *Conferva fracta.* *Fl. Dan.* t. 946. *Dillw. Conf.* t. 14. *Syn.* 65. n. 97.

*C. vagabunda.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1637. *Huds.* 601. *With.* v. 4, 139. *Hull.* 334.

*C. divaricata.* *Roth. Catal.* v. 1. 179. t. 3. f. 1.

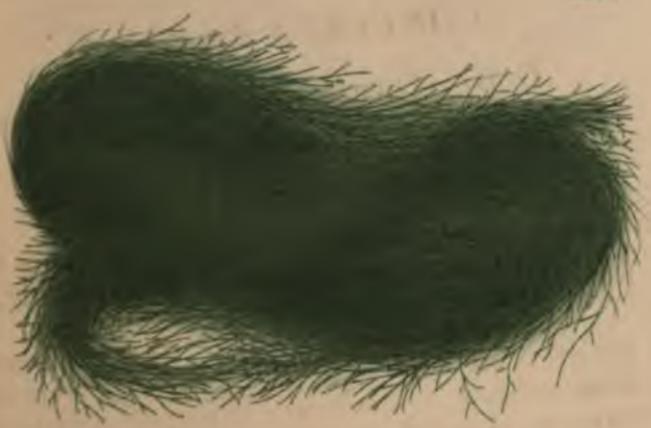
*C. marina trichoides, lanæ instar expansa.* *Dill.* in *Rati Syn.* 60. *Musc.* 30. t. 5. f. 32.

---

**DILLENIUS** had this *Conferva* first from Sussex, where Mr. W. Borrer finds it common in marshes, pools and ditches; nor does it occur near the sea only, Mr. Dillwyn having observed the same species in the Lock fields near London, bearing lateral globular sessile tubercles or capsules. These we have not met with. To this author we are obliged for settling the Linnaean synonym, which depends entirely on Dillenius, and which we should now have restored, as the true specific name, had it been better latin, or more expressive, than it is. In such cases convenience, sense and propriety, may surely, at the discretion of fit judges, take place of rigid authority.

The filaments float, in densely entangled masses, on the surface of salt-water ditches, or stagnant pools of any kind. They accord, in general resemblance, with *C. flexuosa*, t. 1944, and *flavescens*, t. 2088, but the branches are not regularly two-ranked, nor the joints of so long a proportion. The whole plant is very much divaricated, somewhat rigid, and many of the joints following one another in different parts of the main branches, become tumid and elliptical, as if pregnant with seeds, or perhaps with what is equivalent to pollen, if we may form any guess, by analogy, from t. 2337.

2338.



as published by J. C. Gray





[ 1944 ]

**CONFerva flexuosa.***Green Zig-zag-branched Conferva.***CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Frond capillary, once or twice branched, zigzag. Ultimate branches alternately two-ranked, spreading. Joints cylindrical, elongated, with obsolete partitions.

**SYN.** *Conferva flexuosa. Fl. Dan. t. 882. Dilw.*  
*Conf. t. 10.*

**FOUND** long ago by Mr. Turner at Yarmouth; and by Mr. W. J. Hooker in salt ditches at Cley, Norfolk, in April 1807.

The filaments form entangled green masses at the bottom of the water; the principal ones being once or twice branched, finer than a hair, of a dark blackish green. The ultimate

1944

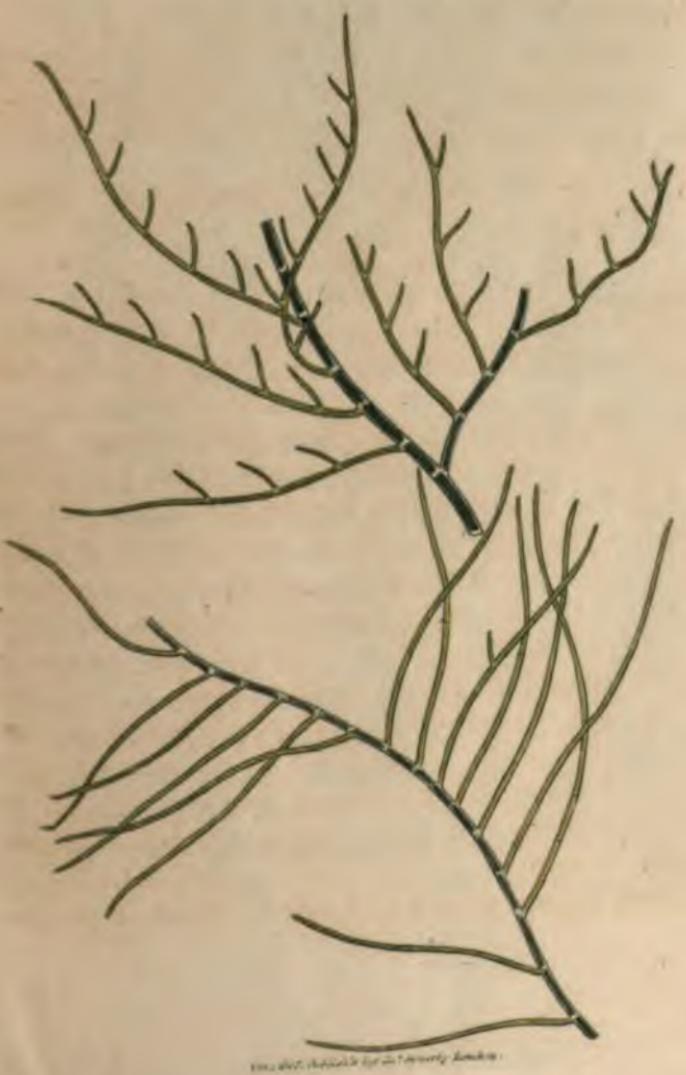


FIG. 2. *Leptothrix* sp. in *Thalassia testudinum*.





## C O N F E R V A diffusa.

*Diffuse Green Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, much branched, diffuse, somewhat zigzag; the ultimate branches frequent, short, blunt. Joints four times as long as broad, of an uniform colour, with pellucid partitions.

**SYN.** *Conferva diffusa.* "Roth. Catal. fasc. 2. 207.  
t. 7." *Dillw. Syn. 65. Conf. t. 21.*

---

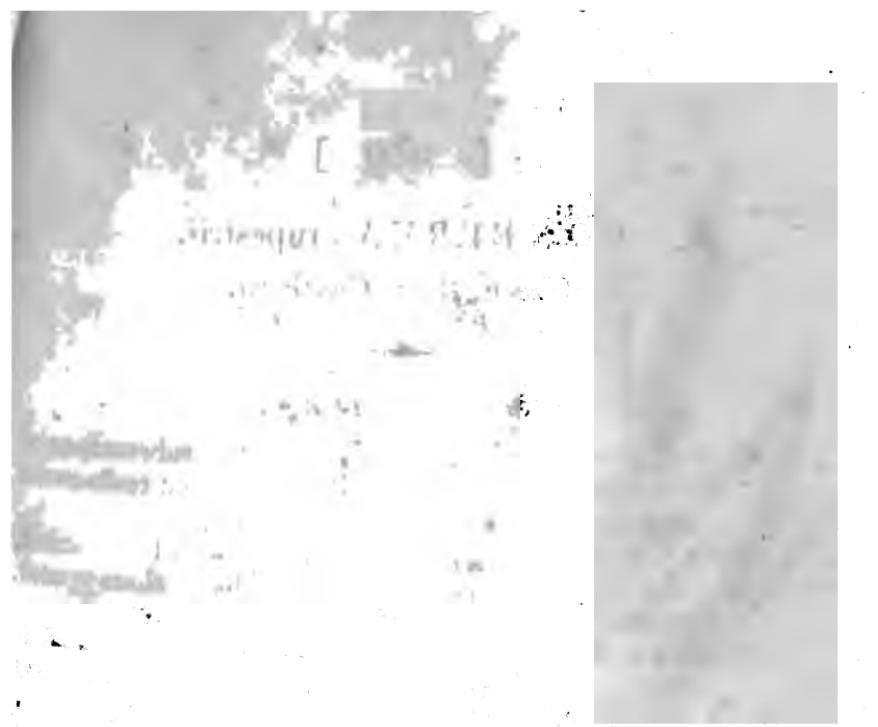
**C**OLLECTED in the sea at Brighthelmstone by Mr. W. Borrer. It springs from a minute callous base, forming loosely entangled, dullish green, tufts, from 2 to 6 inches long, rather rigid and harsh to the touch. The filaments are as thick as horse-hair, branched from the very bottom, but not very copiously nor regularly, their branches zigzag, divercated and spreading amongst each other; being often, as Mr. Dillwyn remarks, as much entangled as *Fucus plicatus*. The ultimate branches are numerous, short and simple, obtuse, occasionally alternate or following each other, all originating, as in other species, from the partitions, which are narrow, white and pellucid. The joints are even (except when dried) 3 or 4 times as long as broad, of an uniform green, except that when investigated, against the light, with a microscope, the thickness of the white skin gives them the appearance of a pellucid border, caused by some shrinking of the green mass within.

224



224  
Illustration by Dr. J. C. Gray





## CONFERTVA rupestris.

*Green Rock Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Dull green. Filaments much branched, clustered, rigid, straight, obtuse. Joints elongated, even. Partitions colourless.

**SYN.** *Conferva rupestris.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1637. *Huds.* 601. *With. v. 4.* 140. *Hull.* 334. *Reh.* 485. *Dillw. Conf. t. 23.*

*C. marina trichodes ramosior.* *Dill. Musc.* 28. *t. 5.* *f. 29.*

*C. marina trichoides, seu muscus marinus virens tenuifolius.* *Dill. in Raii Syn.* 60.

**T**HIS is a very common species, and familiar to most observers of marine plants. It occurs frequently on the sea shore, growing in dense tufts upon rocks, pebbles, or dead shells, and is known by its dull verdigrise (not olive) green, and a slight rigidity or harshness when handled.

The stems are from 3 to 6 inches long, very much and repeatedly branched, slender and even; the branches mostly alternate, erect and straight; sometimes opposite or clustered. Joints cylindrical, at least twice or thrice as long as they are broad, often much more. At each end they are pellucid and colourless. In drying the green matter often collects most at the upper end of each joint, which so becomes swelled. The fructification seems not to have been discovered.

What Hudson and his followers have made a variety of this, and which is figured by Dillenius, *t. 5. f. 28,* was judged by Mr. Turner when at Oxford to be a new species, which the account of it in Dillenius abundantly justifies.



Pl. 1. 17. Published by Dr. T. Dewey, London.



1

## CONFerva glomerata.

*Green Cluster Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, very much branched. Branches alternate, clustered, pencil-shaped; the ultimate ones directed to one side. Joints cylindrical, five times as long as broad; their partitions pellucid.

**SYN.** *Conferva glomerata.* Linn. Sp. Pl. 1637.  
Huds. 602. Wth. v. 4. 140. Hull. 334. Lightf. 993. Sibth. 337. Abbot. 275. Dillw. Conf. t. 13. Fl. Dan. t. 651. f. 2.

*C. fontalis ramosissima, glomeratim congesta.* Dill. in Raii Syn. 59. Musc. 28. t. 5. f. 31.

*C. viridis capillacea, brevioribus setis, ramosior, sive C. minor ramosa.* Moris. v. 3. 644. sect. 15. t. 4. f. 2.

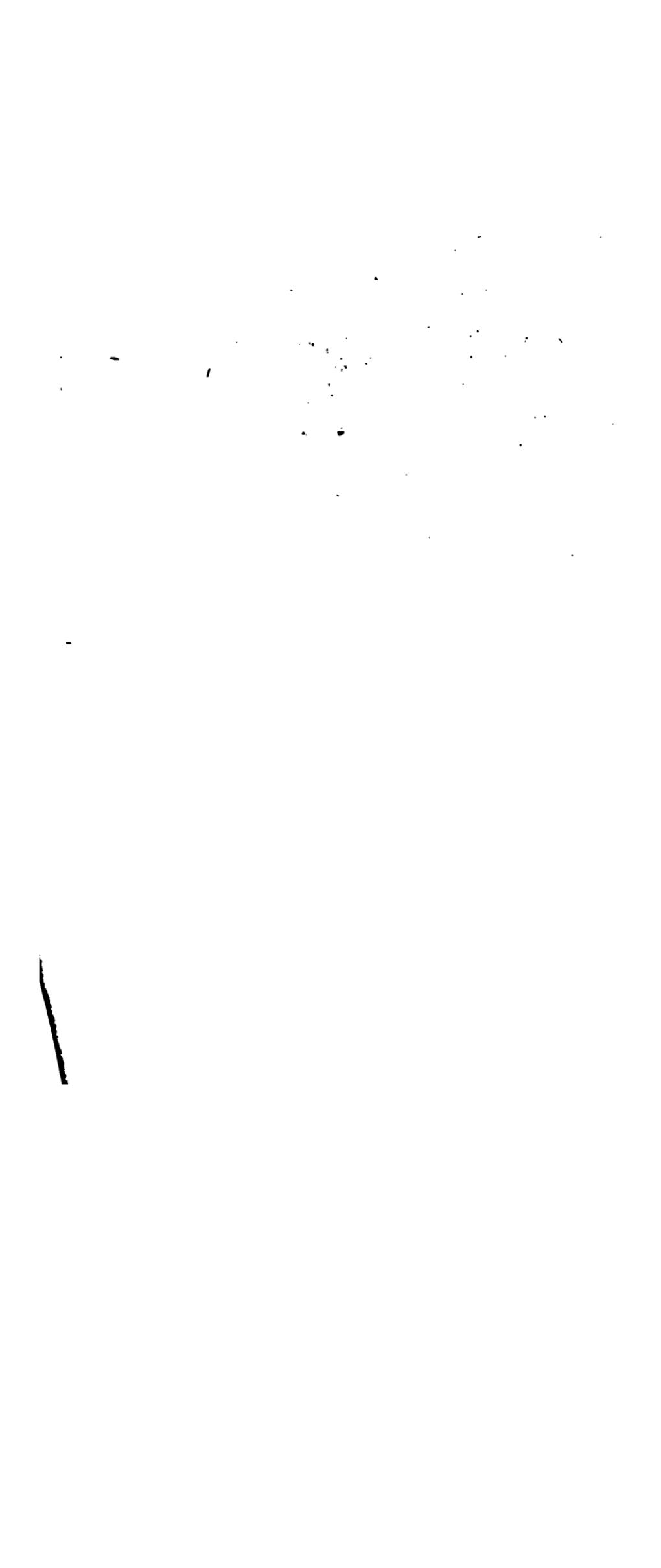
**F**OUND in very clear springs and rivulets in various places. Mr. Borrer sent us the specimen here represented from Sussex.—The whole plant is of a bright shining green, very smooth and slippery, but not viscid or gelatinous to the touch. The principal stems, which are several inches long, send off numerous threadshaped branches, and these bear fine clustered subdivisions, ultimately terminating in ranges of little short branches all directed one way, which give the plant a peculiar clustered or tuft-like aspect. The joints are very even, about 5 times as long as broad, with clear colourless partitions. Fructification hitherto unknown. Mr. Dillwyn presumes it, from analogy, to be capsular.—We were rather puzzled by this gentleman's criticism of Linnæus's Species Plantarum, the second edition of which is quite correct in quoting Dillenius, as above, though in the first, by an error of the press, f. 34 is put for 31. Mr. Dillwyn, it seems, has been using Reichard's edition, in which is the gross error, justly reprehended by him, of citing t. 5. f. 32, and f. 28, 29, none of which has any agreement with this plant. So important is it to study authentic editions!

2192.



See also plate 2191





[ 1854 ]

CONFerva lætè-virens.

*Light-green Bushy Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Bright pale green, much branched, rather rigid; ultimate divisions pointing to one side. Joints thrice as long as broad, with pellucid partitions.

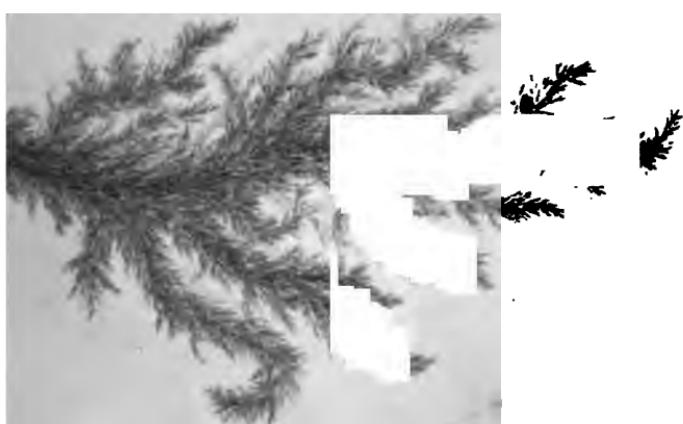
SYN. *Conferva lætè-virens.* Dillw. *Conf.* t. 48. *Wood in Rees's Cyclop.* n. 72.

---

SENT by Mr. W. Borrer, in July last, fresh from the sea at Brighthelmston. It was first observed and described by Mr. Dillwyn, who finds it very common on the shores of South Wales, growing either on other sea plants or on stones, and often nearly filling the basons among the rocks, where "its light green colour, and bushy mode of growth," distinguish it.

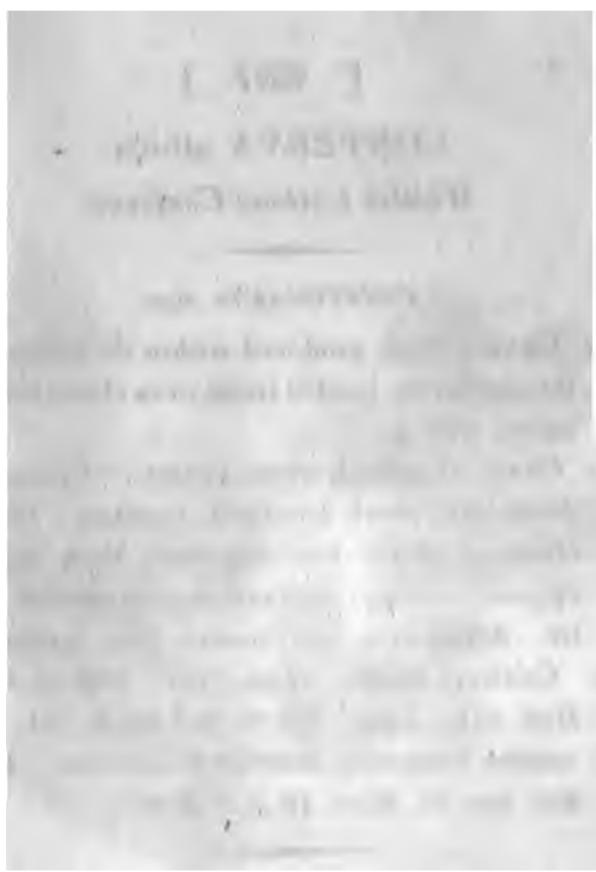
The fronds float horizontally, and are very much branched and tufted, somewhat rigid; their fine ultimate divisions pointing, many together, all to one side, then several to the other side. The joints are about thrice as long as broad, cylindrical, with pellucid partitions. No fruit has been as yet detected.

1854



*L. L. 1854. D. H. D. R. M. C. C. C. L. L. L.*





## CONFerva albida.

*Whitish Cottony Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Greenish white, opaque. Filaments in dense tufts, much branched, capillary; branches clustered, about four together; their divisions opposite, zigzag; ultimate ones somewhat parallel. Joints even, four times as long as broad.

**SYN.** *Conferva albida. Huds. 595. With. v. 4. 131.*

*Hull. 331. Dillw. Syn. 32 and 66. n. 104. t. E.*

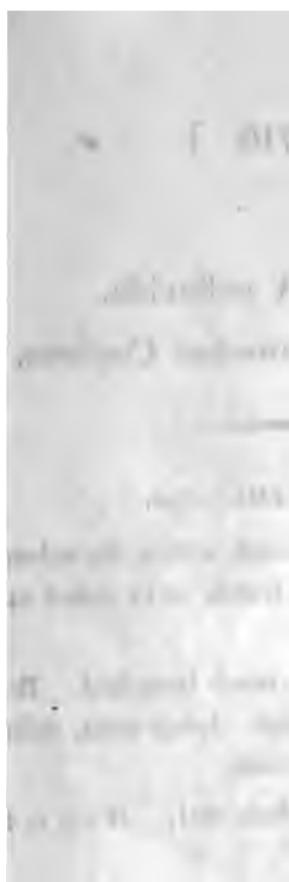
*C. marina tomentosa, tenerior et albicans. Dill. in Raii Syn. 59. Musc. 19. t. 3. f. 12.*

**B**Y a specimen from the Dillenian herbarium, Mr. Dillwyn has verified the synonyms of this species, and we are enabled, by the favour of Mr. W. Borrer, to exhibit it more completely than it has ever yet been, as well as to subjoin the elongated and less spreading variety, found by himself on the Sussex coast; see *Dillw. Syn. 66.*

This is probably not a rare species. Miss Hutchins observed it in June and July, in Bantry bay, as Mr. Borrer did at Brighthelmston. Its cotton-like opacity, or freedom from all gloss, is remarkable, and the dense tufted habit, caused by the copious spreading subdivisions, which are interwoven into close masses, strengthens the resemblance to that substance, as does the white colour it soon assumes, though greenish in a young and healthy state. Our specimens well answer to the characters given in the valuable work on *British Confervæ*, as well as in Hudson's *Flora*.







[ 1716 ]

## CONFERVA pellucida.

*Pellucid Three-branched Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green, erect, much branched. Branches mostly ternate, cylindrical. Joints even, cylindrical, four times as long as broad.

**SYN.** *Conferva pellucida.* *Huds.* 601. *With. v. 4.* 139.  
*Hull.* 334.

SENT from Yarmouth by Mr. Turner in August last.

It is cast up on the beach in large green shining pellucid tufts, about 6 inches tall, which are somewhat wiry and elastic to the touch. The lower part of the frond is naked and stem-like, of a brown or purplish cast; the upper much and repeatedly branched, the branches commonly three together, the ultimate ones opposite or alternate; all a little spreading, exactly thread-shaped, bluntish. Joints exactly cylindrical, about 4 times as long as broad, of an uniform pellucid green, with partitions somewhat of a darker hue. The fructification is unknown to us.

170



Fig. 170. *Dendrolycopodium obscurum* L. C. L.



[ 100. ]

*Allegretto di MUSICA  
della città di Parigi.*

Allegretto di Musica  
della città di Parigi.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nomi.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.

Allegretto di Musica  
della città di Parigi.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.  
Musica di un poeta  
che non ha nome.

**CONFERTA exagropila.**  
*Globe Conferta, or Moor Balls.*

---

**CYPTOGAMIA Ag.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Stems produced in round, solitary, closed masses, projecting from the ground, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Green. Stems jointed, repeatedly branched, diverging into 2 glads and diverging from the centre.

**SPEC.** *Conferta exagropila*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1637.  
*Eur. &c. &c. Pl. 1. & 142. Hall. 535.*

---

SPECIMENS of this singular production have been sent us from North Wales by the Rev. Mr. Davies, and from a large pool at Shropshire called Calmire, and another named Whitmore, by the Rev. Mr. Williams. They are the growth of aquatic plants in many different countries, and lie in great abundance at the bottom of the water. Their size is from that of a hen to 3 or 4 inches in diameter, and their form always pretty exactly spherical. Internally they are hollow, and quite destitute of any nucleus. When separated they are found to consist of innumerable green pellicled jointed filaments, repeatedly branched, and firmly entangled together. The joints contain a green fluid substance, which by drying

1377



Fig. 1. *Ulothrix*. Prepared by Mr. Wm. H. Brewster.

2





C O N F E R V A arcta.

*Close Green Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Bright green, repeatedly branched. Filaments straight and parallel; branches irregularly disposed, but little spreading. Lower joints as long as broad; upper many times longer; all slightly tumid.

**SYN.** *Conferva arcta.* *Dillw.* *Syn. n.* 108. *t.* E.

---

DISCOVERED in the sea at Bantry bay, by Miss Hutchinson, from one of whose specimens, sent to Mr. Turner, our drawing, as well as Mr. Dillwyn's, is made. It grows in close straight tufts, 2 or 3 inches high, of a bright green, paler and bluish when separated. Filaments capillary, flaccid when dry, much and irregularly branched in their upper part chiefly, the

264



Fig. 1. *Actinomyces* sp. (a) & (b).





C O N F E R V A lanosa.  
*Woolly Green Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubes united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Yellowish green, repeatedly branched. Filaments somewhat beaded. Branches rem alternate. Lower joints twice as long as those upper much longer; all slightly tumid.

SYN. *Conferva lanosa.* Roth. *Catal. fasc. 3. 291. t.*  
*Dillw. Syn. n. 109. t. E.*

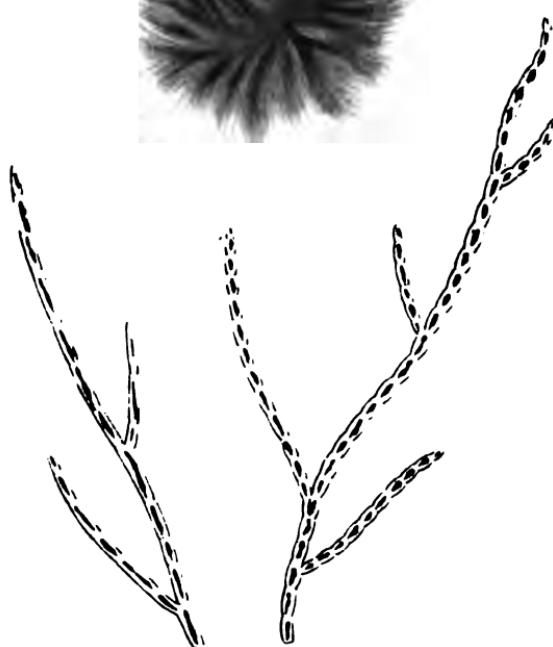
---

COMMUNICATED from Cromer by Mr. Turner. I have it also from the Rev. H. Davies. By what Mr. Dill remarks, it appears to be not uncommon, growing on rocks or on large marine plants, in the sea.

It forms dense tufts springing from a flat disk according



20144



*Synthetic publication in P. L. C. S. -*





CONFERVA riparia.  
Entangled Shore Conferv.

CRYPTOGAMS App.

**GAM. CELL.** Tissue produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles imbedded with it.

**SPEC. CELL.** Green. Filaments much branched, & widened and entangled towards their extremities; simple below. Joint twice as long as broad, the seeds settling towards each end.

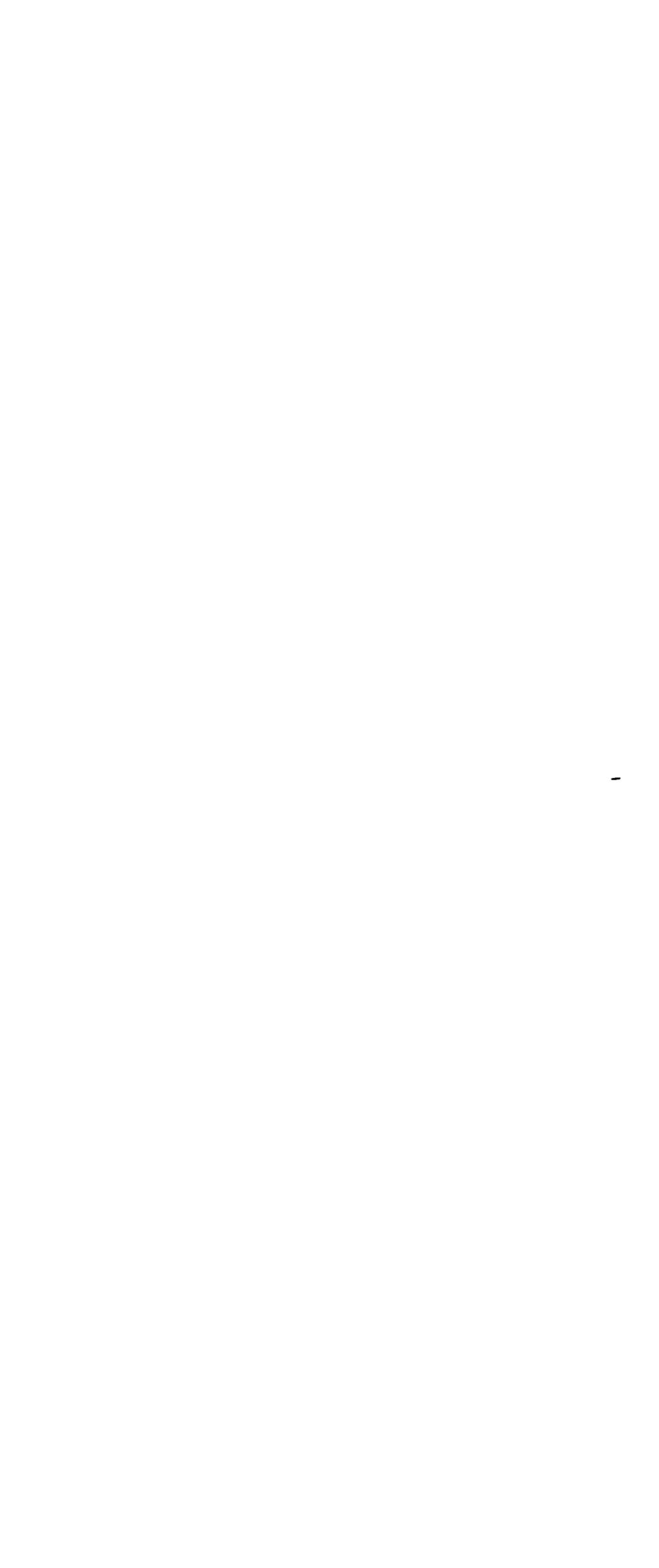
**SYN.** *Conferva riparia*. Rupp. *Crypt. fasc.* S. 216.  
*Dalton. Syn.* n. H.L. L.

**COLLECTED** by Miss Emerson in Battery bay, and sent us by Mr. Turner. We have not seen a fresh, but our dried specimens confirm Dr. Buch's account of the seeds settling finally towards each end of the joints.

2100



This was published by J. D. Smith & Son.





[ 2351 ]

## C O N F E R V A granulosa.

*Granular Olive Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

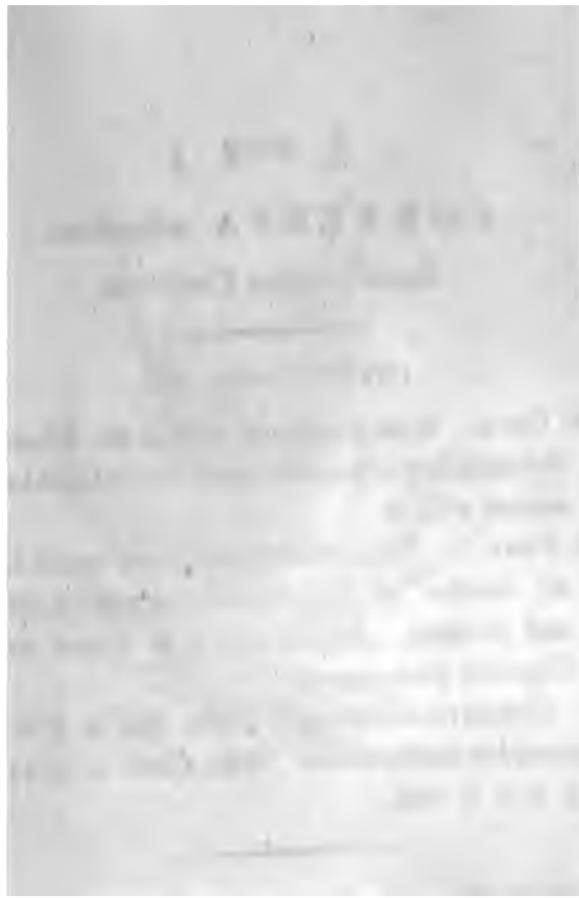
**SPEC. CHAR.** Olive-green, very much branched, slender. Branches scattered, compound, spreading, with pellucid taper points. Joints as broad as long, tumid when old. Capsules lateral, scattered, sessile, obovate.

**A**BUNDANT on submarine plants at Brighton and Shoreham, where Mr. W. Borrer collected these specimens early in July. Our liberal correspondent remarks an affinity in this species to *C. siliculosus*, t. 2319, which it resembles in colour, but the ramification is evidently different. The branches are often lengthened out into slender colourless points, whose joints are twice as long as broad; while those of the other parts are scarcely more than half that length. The latter become tumid with age, assuming somewhat of a beaded appearance. Here and there occur, at the sides of the branches, small, solitary, sessile, obovate, brown and opaque seed-vessels; at least so they appear to be; but those who are at all conversant with the "wonders of the deep" will never speak dogmatically on this subject, knowing how infinite is the variety of animal as well as vegetable productions, hitherto unclassed by the most curious naturalist, and how Proteus-like their appearances, as they attach themselves, in different states, to objects with which we may chance to be acquainted. We still therefore, with our worthy friend Dillwyn's leave, doubt, for him and for ourselves, on some of these subjects; see *Conferva dichotoma*, his t. 15, our t. 932.

235







## CONFERRA siliculosæ.

*Small-podded Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** “*Yellowish brown, very much branched, slender, all the branches generally alternate, and pointed. Joints about as broad as long. Capsules pod-shaped.”*

**SYN.** *Conferva siliculosæ.* *Dillw. Syn. n. 112. t. E.*

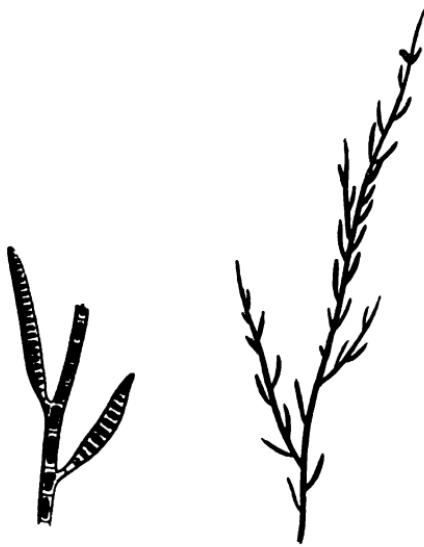
*Ceramium confervoides.* *Roth. Catal. v. 1. 151. t. 8. f. 3. v. 3. 148.*

---

**GATHERED** by Mr. W. Borrer, in May last, upon timber in the sea at Brighthelmston.

Even Mr. Dillwyn doubts whether this be a distinct species from *C. littoralis*, *t. 2290*, though on account of the opinion of Mr. Hooker, as well as of Dr. Roth in the 3d vol. of his *Catalecta*, he has admitted it into his list, and that our work may not be defective as to any British plant, we follow his example, and take advantage of his specific character.—The branches seem to want that twisted appearance observable in *littoralis*, nor do their points project in a spreading manner; but the chief difference, it seems, lies in the fruit, which in the present case consists of stalked lanceolate pods, not of globular sessile capsules. We find these supposed pods very thickly jointed, at least in appearance;—may they prove in reality young branches? Whether they be so or not, the occurrence of two different shapes of fruit in some other *Confervæ*, as indicated by Mr. Dillwyn, makes us the more doubtful concerning this.

2319.



*Published by J. Charles Beale*





## CONFerva littoralis.

*Common Soft Conferva.*CRYPTOGAMIA *Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Olive-brown, very much branched, slender, wavy, densely entangled and twisted; the points tapering and prominent. Joints cylindrical, twice as broad as long.

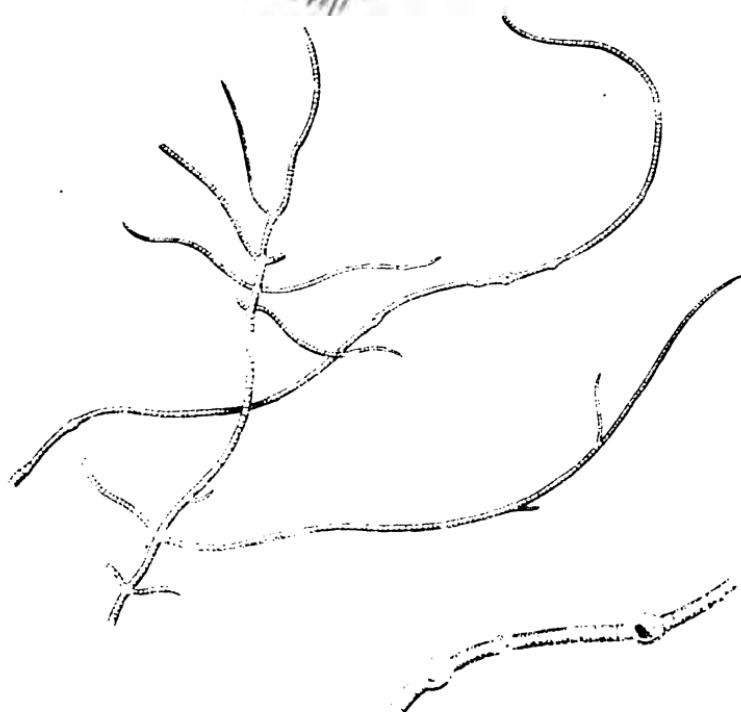
**SYN.** *Conferva littoralis.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1634. *Huds.* 594. *With. v. 4.* 130. *Hull.* 331. *Lightf.* 979. *Dillw. Syn.* 32, 70. *Conf. t. 31.*

*C. marina capillacea longa, ramosissima, mollis.*  
*Dill. in Rait Syn.* 59. *Musc. 23. t. 4. f. 19.*

*Cerarium confervoides.* *Roth. Catal. v. 1.* 151.

**C**OMMON on the sea shore, growing strongly attached, in dense tufts about 6 inches long, to rocks, stones, shells, or the larger submarine plants. Its colour is a rusty brown, or tan colour, with tints of a green or purplish cast. The substance is very tender and soft, but not gelatinous. Filaments slender, with innumerable ramifications, growing twisted and entangled together like ropes, while the taper very acute ultimate divisions project on all sides, giving a feathery appearance. The joints were not detected by Dillenius. They are twice as broad as long; their partitions, according to Roth and Dillwyn, two excellent authorities, dark; we find them pale, and are told they vary, according to age or circumstances, in this respect. The fructification, in the form of little lateral globes, drawn by Mr. Dillwyn, we have not seen. He appears to have found it but once.

2571



*Leptothrix* sp. sp.





[ 357 ]

C O N S E R V A T I O N

Concurrent Soil Conservation

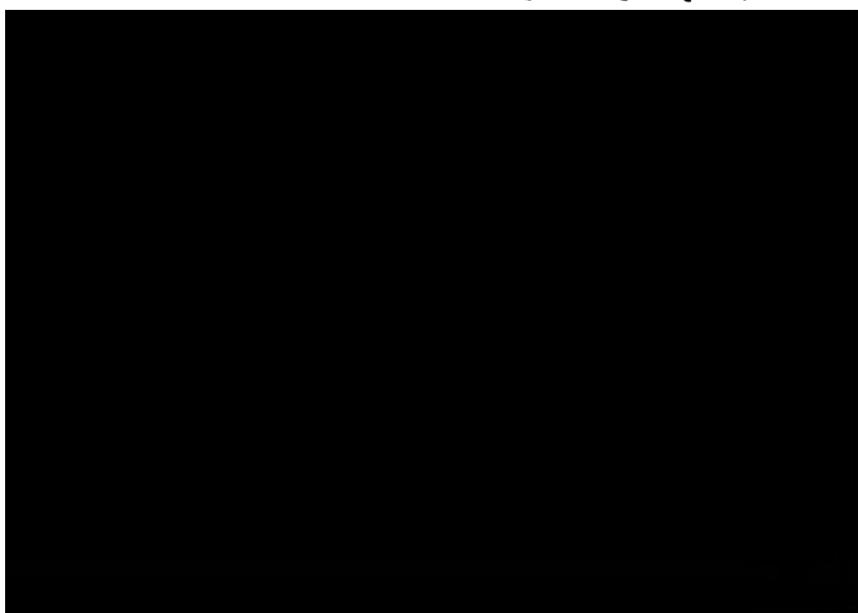
INTERSTATE

SOIL CONSERVATION has rendered within the substance of  
the soil, or in contact with it, or in closed tubercles  
under water.

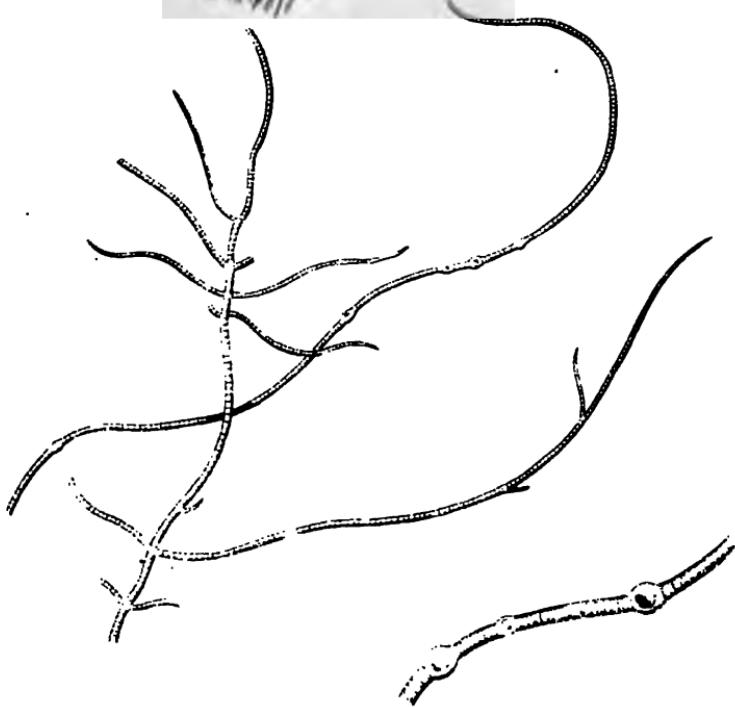
SOIL CONSERVATION Lying loose, very much branched,  
stems very elongated; the branches opposite,  
crossing each other widely spreading, with taper  
points. Joints cylindrical, twice as broad as long.

**FIND** in Mr. Turner's cut banks at Cley, Norfolk,  
in April 1866, growing amongst *Tussock-grass*. Mr. Turner  
had only recently in March 1866 gathered the same in ditches,  
near the river at Cawdon, in Yorkshire.

We have hitherto refrained from publishing this plant, because



2571



کتابخانه ملی افغانستان





**CONFERTA** *festida*.  
*Fernie Confervæ.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA** *Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Spores produced within the substance of the capillary or filament itself, or in closed tubercles imbedded with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Pale blue. Filaments clustered longitudinally, branched, separating at the extremities; internally beaded and granulated.

**SPEC. CONFERTA** *festida*. *Dill. Conif.* L. 104. *Syn. n.* 114.  
*Filum Dampf.* L. S. 1010. L. 56?

*Uva intestinalis*. *Fouquer Conif.* 235. L. 17. f. 3.

---

We are indebted to our friend Mr. W. J. Hooker for fresh specimens of that plant, discovered by himself in April 1808, growing on decayed *Confervæ*, of other species, in the salt marshes at Chay. Nutiak. He also pointed out to us the





Published by, J. Loring, Boston





## CONFERVA paradoxa.

*Chequered Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**Ges. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Pale green, repeatedly branched, very slender, tubular, composed of laterally-combined filaments; ultimate branches simple. Joints as broad as long.

**Spec. Conferva paradoxa.** Dill. *Syn.* 70. n. 115. t. F.

THIS plant was, according to Mr. Dillwyn, first discovered by Mr. Templeton in the sea near Bangor. Our specimens were communicated in July 1811, by Mr. W. Borrer, from the beach at Brightlestone, and, being in a perfectly fresh state, they enable us to give a more complete representation of the structure of so remarkable a production, than could be made from a dry specimen: which consideration will account for, and excuse, any differences between Mr. Dillwyn's plate and ours.

The whole plant composes dense tufts, four or five inches long, of a light yellowish green hue, and slippery tender substance. Each frond is very much and alternately branched,



2326.







1. *... 2. ...*

3. *... 4. ...*

5. *... 6. ...*

7. *... 8. ...*

9. *... 10. ...*

11. *... 12. ...*

13. *... 14. ...*

15. *... 16. ...*

17. *... 18. ...*

19. *... 20. ...*

21. *... 22. ...*

23. *... 24. ...*

25. *... 26. ...*

27. *... 28. ...*

29. *... 30. ...*

31. *... 32. ...*

33. *... 34. ...*

35. *... 36. ...*

37. *... 38. ...*

39. *... 40. ...*

41. *... 42. ...*

43. *... 44. ...*

45. *... 46. ...*

47. *... 48. ...*

49. *... 50. ...*

51. *... 52. ...*

53. *... 54. ...*

55. *... 56. ...*

57. *... 58. ...*

59. *... 60. ...*

61. *... 62. ...*

63. *... 64. ...*

65. *... 66. ...*

67. *... 68. ...*

69. *... 70. ...*

71. *... 72. ...*

73. *... 74. ...*

75. *... 76. ...*

77. *... 78. ...*

79. *... 80. ...*

81. *... 82. ...*

83. *... 84. ...*

85. *... 86. ...*

87. *... 88. ...*

89. *... 90. ...*

91. *... 92. ...*

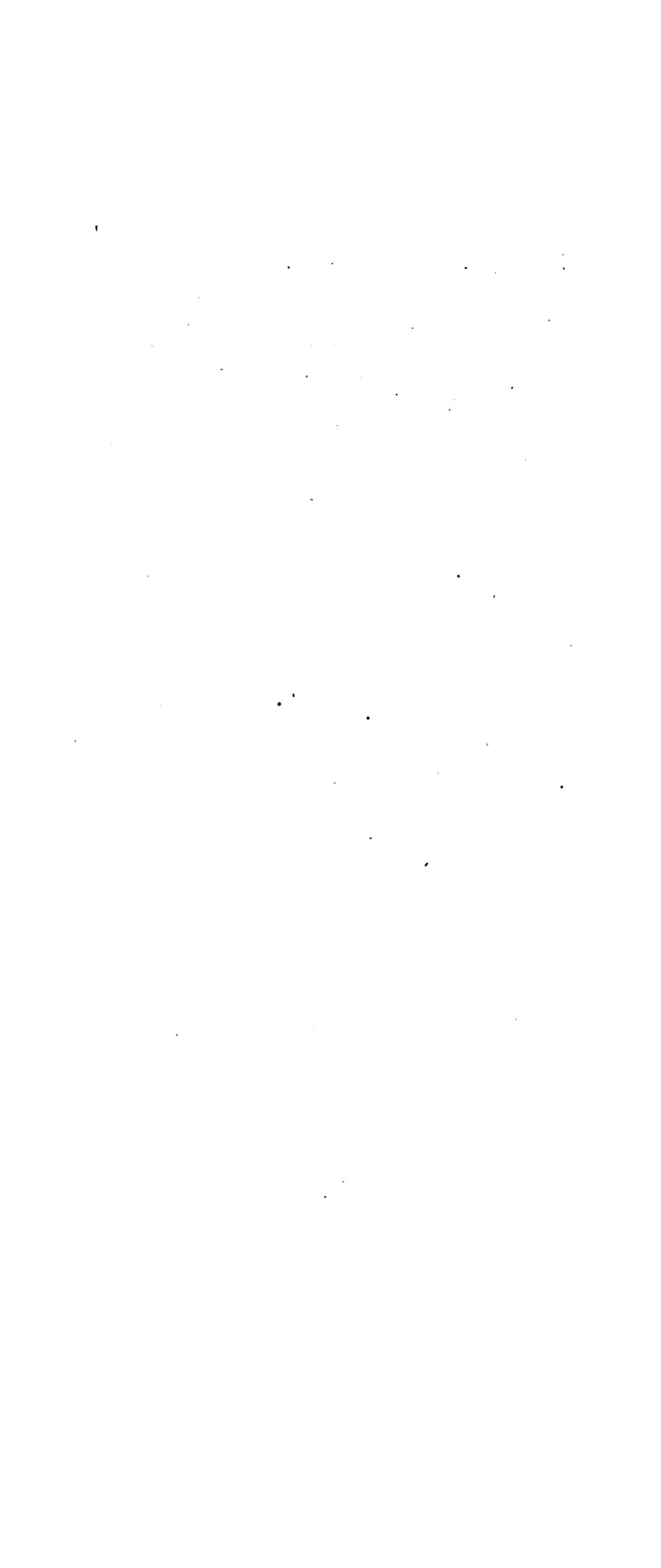
93. *... 94. ...*

95. *... 96. ...*

97. *... 98. ...*

99. *... 100. ...*







2608



2608





*Fig. 2. - Drawing by J. L. M. Coulombe*

[ 2329 ]

**CONFerva Daviesii.**

*Daviesia Conferva.*

**CRYPTOGAMIA Spp.**

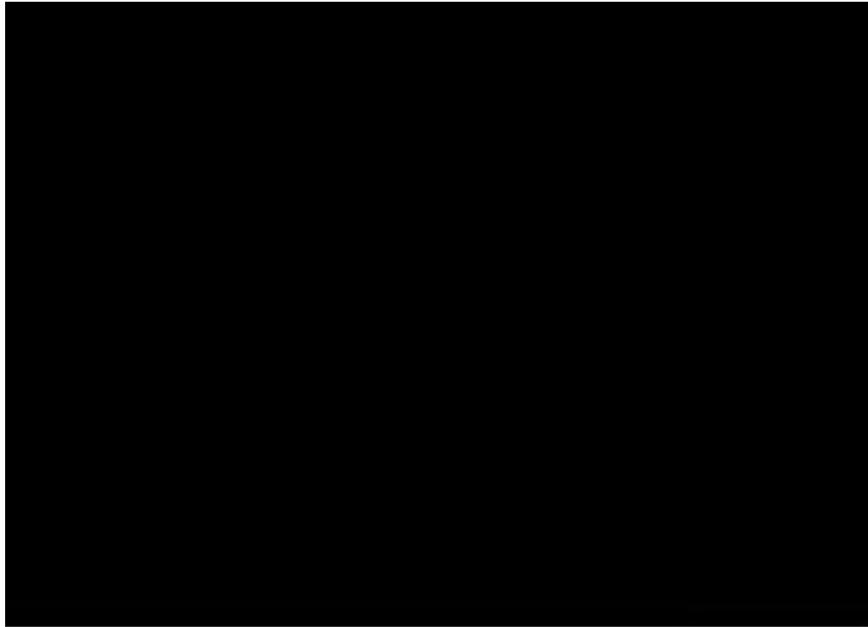
**Gen. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**Spec. CHAR.** Crimson, much branched : branches scattered, taper-pointed. Joints even, thrice as long as broad. Capsules lateral, ascending, clustered, obovate.

**SPEC.** *Conferva Daviesii.* Dillg. Syst. 73. n. 122. t. F.

**NAMED** by Mr. Dilley in honour of our mutual friend the Rev. Hugh Davies, who found this elegant little species on the Welsh coast. Miss Hutchins has collected it in Ireland, and Mr. W. Baxter at Brightlingsea. The latter only has found the fruit, with which he favoured us last July.

*C. Daviesii* grows in tufts, about a quarter of an inch high,





*See a raven for Country birds*







1702







[ 1838 ]

**CONFerva interrupta.**  
*Interrupted Purplish Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

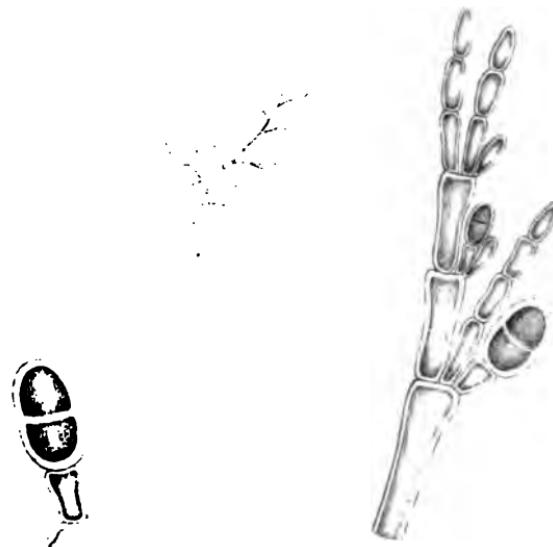
**SPEC. CHAR.** Purplish, much branched, forked, capillary. Joints four times as long as broad, slightly swelling upwards. Capsules on short lateral stalks, elliptical, with a transverse separation.

---

WE have found no description in authors of this curious little *Conferva*, which was discovered by Mr. W. Borrer on the Brighthelmston coast in July last.

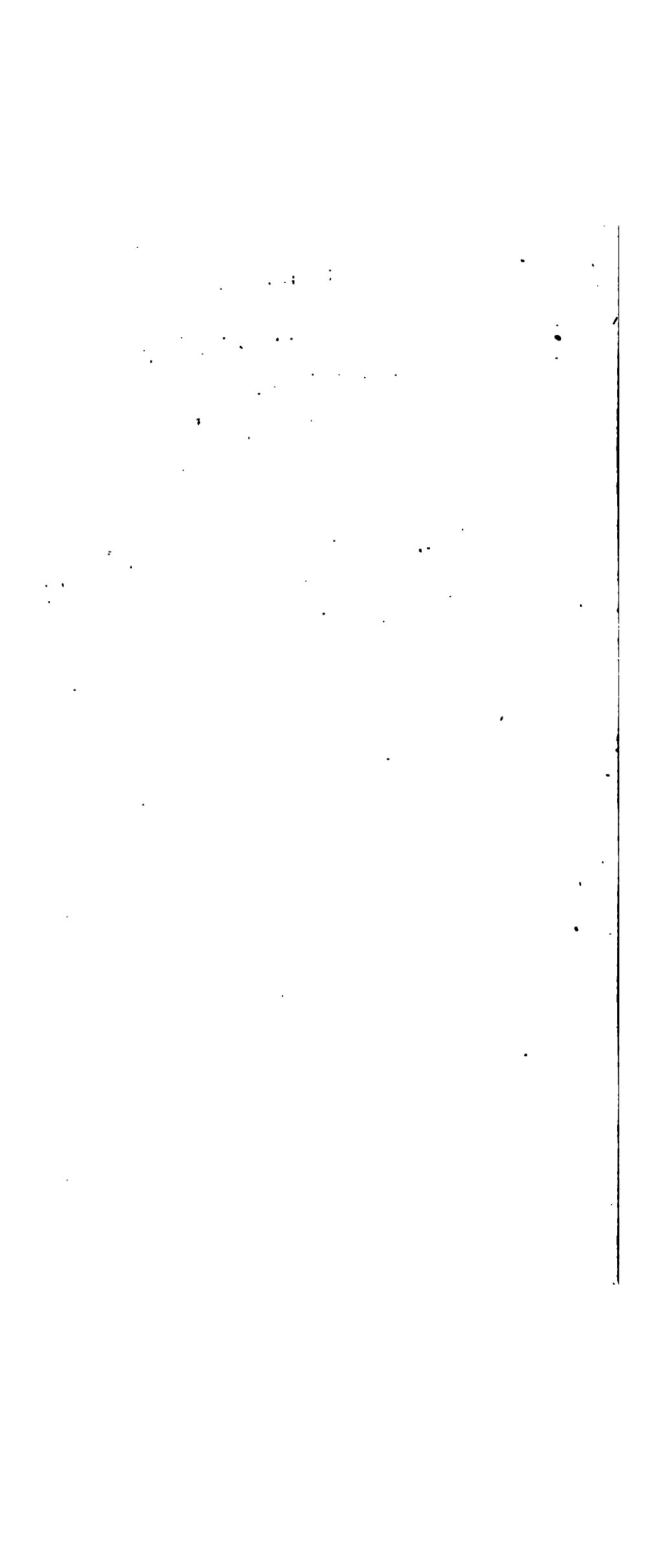
The fronds are of a dull brownish rose-colour, about an inch high, very much branched in a clustered or proliferous manner; the joints about four times as long as broad, dilated upwards and obtuse. The capsules grow on short, lateral, solitary stalks, at the summits of the joints on the outer side, and are

**1838**



*Synopsis of the Fossils from the Coal Measures of the United States.*





## CONFERVA pedicellata.

*Fruit-stalked Purplish Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

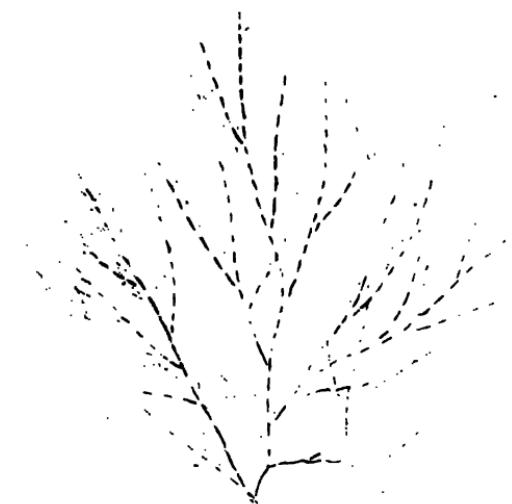
**SPEC. CHAR.** Purplish, much branched, forked, capillary. Joints many times longer than broad, slightly swelling upwards. Capsules obovate, on short stalks, solitary, from the forks of the branches.

---

FOR this also we are entirely obliged to Mr. W. Borrer, who discovered it on Brighthelmston beach in July 1807. We have in vain sought for a description in Roth, or any other competent writer, to which it could be referred.

The colour is a very pale dull rose-colour. The root fibrous. Fronds about 3 inches high, finer than the human hair, forming thick straight tufts like *C. stricta*, Dillw. *Conf.* t. 40, acutely forked at almost every joint. Joints very long; the smaller cylindrical; the larger ones swelling towards their upper end. Capsules obovate, containing a mass of dark-red seeds, and each standing on a short stalk, proceeding, mostly solitary, from some of the upper forks of the frond. Mr. Borrer is inclined to think the base of the capsule is, in a manner, articulated with its proper stalk. Sometimes these stalks have a lateral direction, as may be seen in our figure. This, like *C. multifida*, t. 1816, would come under Dr. Roth's *Ceramium*, a genus which perhaps may be established, when the subject has more generally been studied, and sufficient facts are collected for any theoretical botanist to decide upon it.

1817



*Amphibolis* (L.) Schlecht.





70.  
[ 2352 ]

**C O N F E R V A corymbosa.**

*Corymbose Red Conferva.*

---

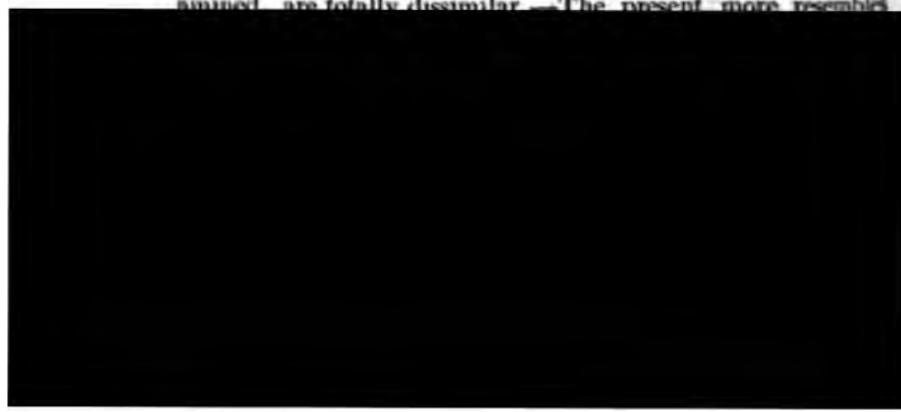
**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Rose-coloured, repeatedly branched, corymbose, slender and tufted. Joints slightly swelling upward, with pellucid partitions. Branches forked. Capsules solitary, obovate, lateral.

---

FROM the beach at Brighelmston, gathered there by Mr. W. Borrer early in July, with the fructification. We have received the same species, by favour of Mr. Gibbs, from Kingsbridge, Devon, and believe it is what Miss Hutchins found at Bantry bay, mentioned under *C. Hookeri* in Dillwyn; see his t. 106; though the two species, when properly examined, are totally dissimilar.—The present more resembles

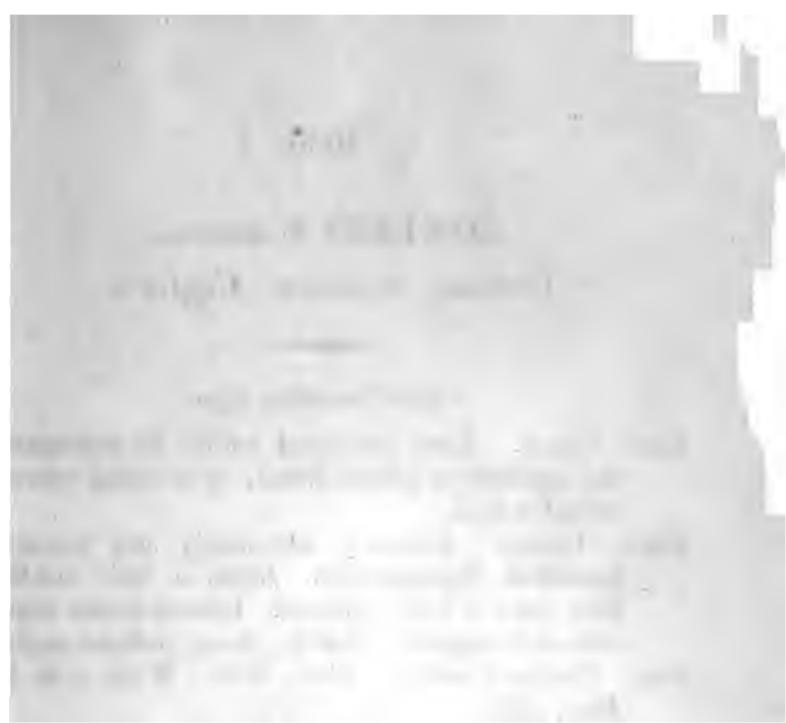


2352.



Published by J. Murray, London.





[ 1690 ]

*CUNIFERA setacea*  
*Cunea Setacea Cognata*

*HYDROGIGANTES* Ag.

*C. setacea* here produced within the substance of the capsules or cones found, or in closed tubercles which will be

*C. setacea* Common, alternately and repeatedly branched, one-pinnate. Joints a little swelling, internodes as long as broad. Lateral shoots bearing sets of filaments, containing many globular seeds.

*C. setacea* *Bull. Soc. Néph. t. 4. 157.*  
*Bull. Soc.*

*C. setacea* *gigantea* *cordiformis* *inter geniculata*, *te-*  
*nuat.* *Bull. Mus. SS. t. 4. 157.* *Terr. Tr. of*  
*L. Nat. 2. 7. 157.*

*Cordiformis gigantea* *gigantea* *ribes*, *ramosa* &  
*geniculata* *perpusilla*. *Bull. et Bull. Syst. 54.*

A REED HYDROGIGANTES, cast up on the sea shore in various parts of our shore in summer and autumn. Mr. Turner  
communicated it from Yarmouth. The herbarium, said to  
be new now, was sent us from Andenes by our worthy friend

1689







[ 1815 ]

CONFERRA corallina.

*Corallina Red Confera.*

---

CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**Gen. Cerr.** Seeds produced within the substance of the culmifer or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**Spec. Cerr.** Culmifer, much branched. Joints swelling towards, twice as long as broad; the fertile ones tinged at the summit with short, incurved, simple filaments, exhibiting numerous clustered seeds, imbedded in masses.

**SPEC.** *Confervaria coronaria*. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* ed. 14. 973.  
*Witt. 136.* *Hill. 533.* *Ligut. 988.* *Roth.*  
*Cerr. v. 3. 222.*

*C. cruentata*. *Linn. Syst. Pl.* 1606. *Huds.* 598.

*C. geniculata*. *Eckl. et Zell. Trans. v. 57. 425.* *t. 18.*  
*fig. 3.*

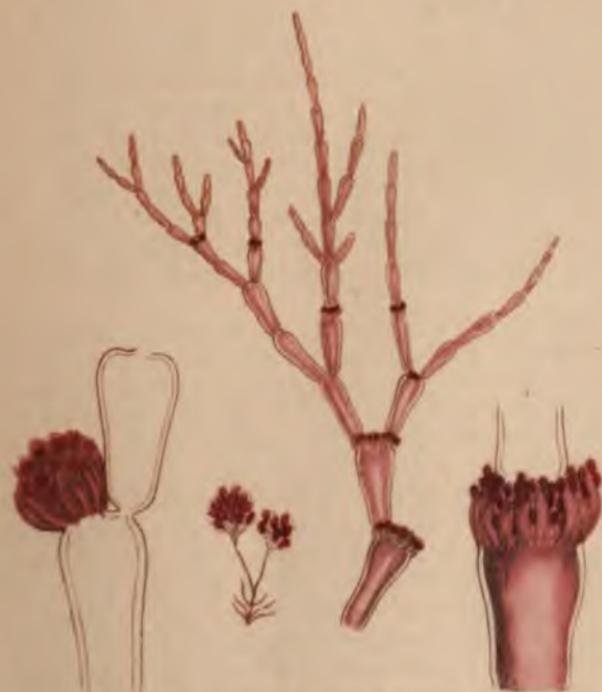
*C. marina rotundata*. *corallina rotunda geniculata* *cras-*  
*sica.* *Dill. Mon. 33. t. 6. f. 56.*

*Corallina confervaria geniculata alba*, *geniculis cra-*  
*sicatis pallidissima.* *Dill. in Rott. Syn. 34.*

---

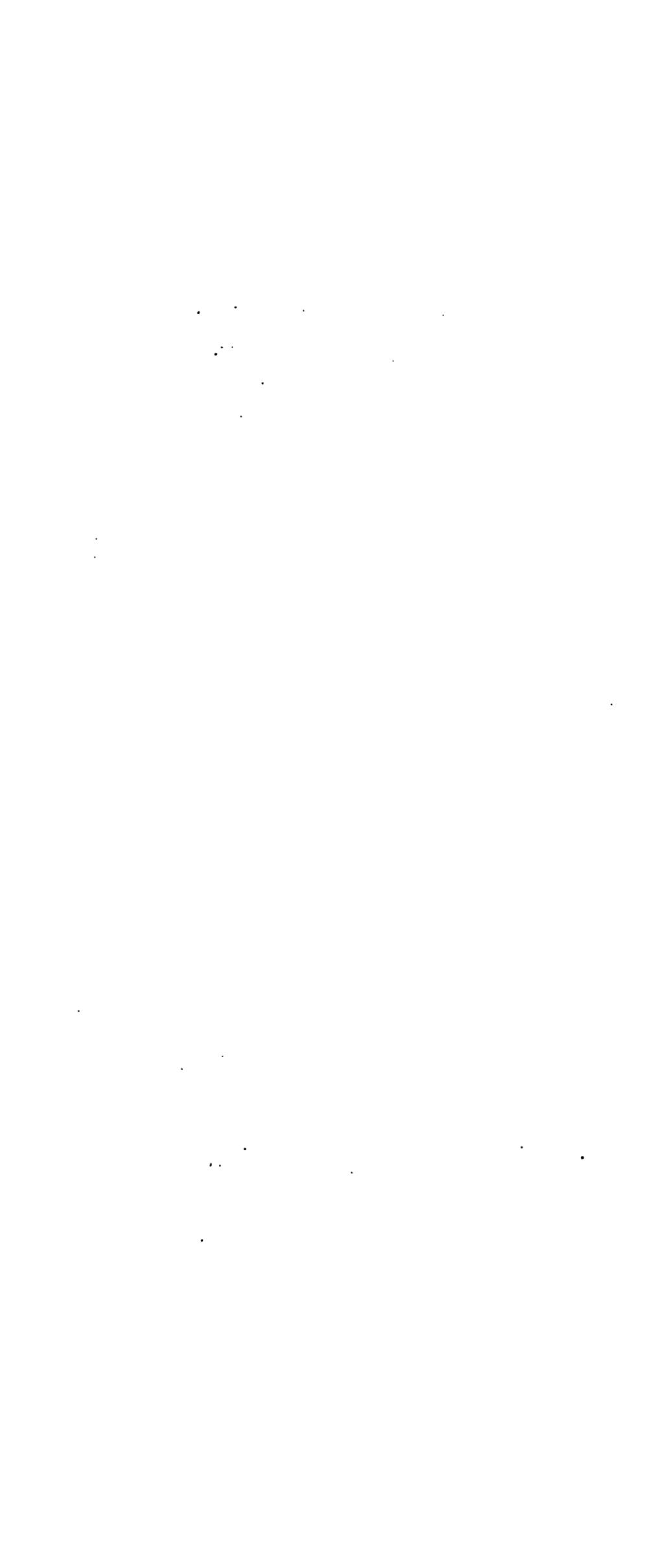
GATHERED on Brightlingsea beach in July by Mr. W.

1815



Nov. 1815. Published by J. Sowerby, London.





[ 1814 ]

## CONFERRA barbata.

*Bearded Red Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA 4ge.

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPec. CHAR. Pale crimson, repeatedly branched. Joints swelling upwards, five times as long as broad; the upper ones beset with opposite, branched, pale fibres. Lateral shoots bearing tufts of simple filaments, enfolding many seeds imbedded in mucus.

SYN. *Conferva florifera*. *Ellis in Phil. Trans. v. 57.* 425? No description nor figure.

FOUND on the beach at Brightlingsea, in July 1807, by Mr. W. Borrer, of whose remarks we have profited in the following description.

The fronds are about 2 or 3 inches high, of a pale rose-colour, repeatedly branched or forked at most of the articulations, the lowermost branches especially divaricated. Joints a little swelling upwards, 5 or 6 times as long as broad, the lower ones more exactly cylindrical: those about the summit bearded with opposite, long, branched, pale, very fine fibres. Fructification at the ends of short, lateral, single-jointed branches, as in *C. setacea*. f. 1659, consisting of rosaceous tufts of unjointed filaments, enfolding a mass of

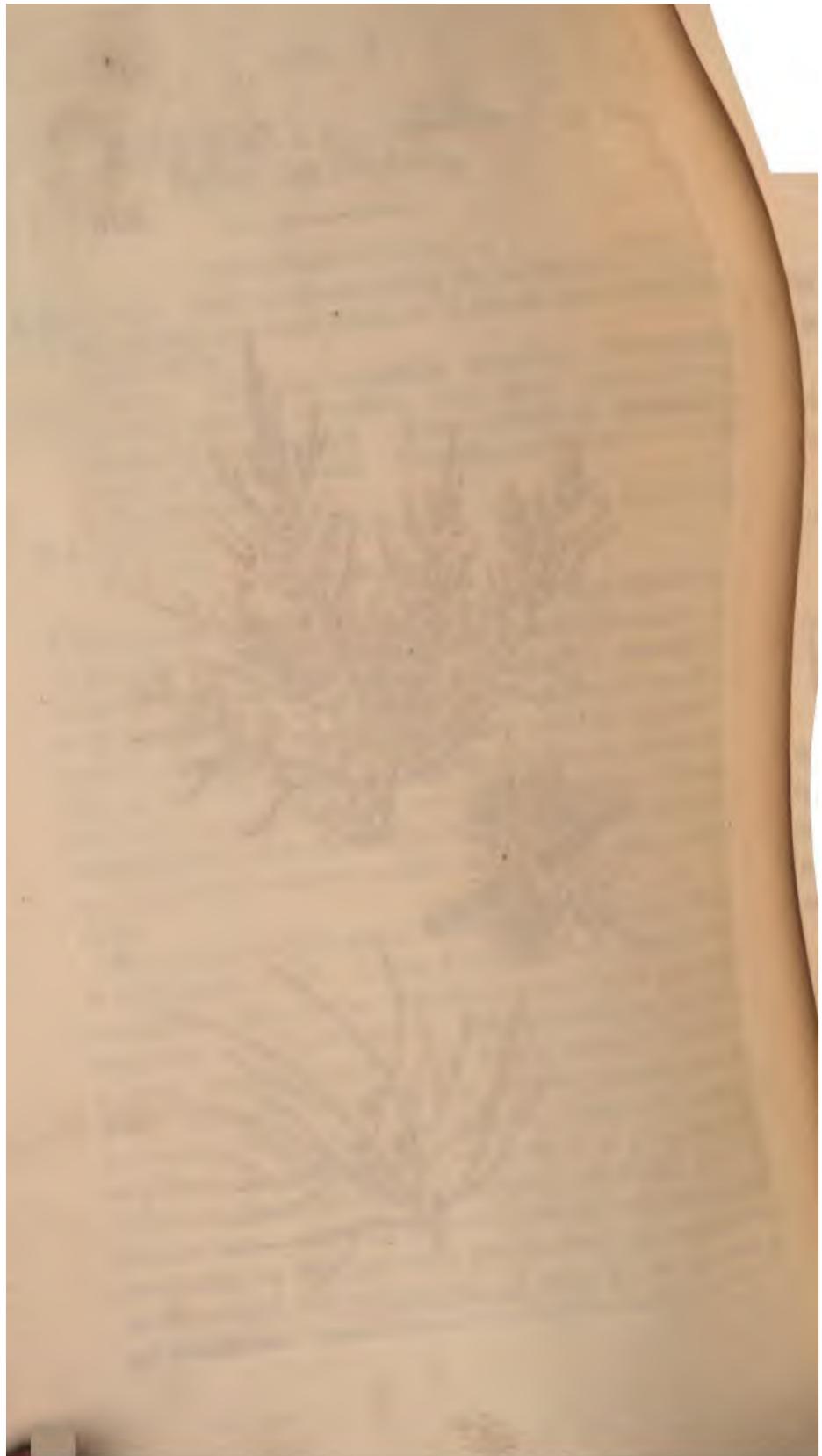
1814



Stroblium, Dabillia, & L. - 1814. - 1814.







1816



1816. Noz Published by J. & S. Soncoby, London.

## CONFerva equisetifolia.

*Red Sponge Conferva.*

---

### *CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Red, branched, cylindrical. The branches clothed with whorled, imbricated, forked, jointed filaments.

**SYN.** *Conferva equisetifolia*. *Lightf.* 984. *With. v.* 4. 133. *Hull.* 332.

*C. imbricata*. *Huds.* 603.

*Muscus marinus hirsutus, flagellis longioribus, raris divisis, ruber.* *Moris. Hist. v. 3.* 650. *sect. 1.* t. 9. f. 7.

---

**MR. WOODWARD** and Mr. Turner have both observed this *Conferva* on the beach at Yarmouth. The latter assures us it is often found there. Lightfoot speaks of it as rather rare in Britain. We are not sure that his name, *equisetifolia*, which has been generally adopted, is preferable to the rejected one of Hudson.

The whole plant is 3 or 4 inches long, much and alternately branched, of a bright red when young, but in the older parts turning purple or brown. All the branches are cylindrical, and uniformly clothed with densely imbricated whorled filaments, which when magnified prove to be forked, and curiously jointed; the joints are contracted, and redder than the other parts. No fructification has yet been detected.



*CYNEFIA equisetifolia.**For sponge Cynefia.*IDENTIFICATION.

**GEN. CHAR.** Two prominent in round, solitary, closed clusters, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPCIL. CHAR.** Red, rounded, cylindrical. The branches simple, thin, whitish, incised, forked, jointed filaments.

**SPCIL. CONFERA** *C. equisetifolia*. Light. 984. With r. t. 138. H. L. 132.

*C. imberbis*. Henn. 103.

*Muscis racinus hispidus*. *Flagella longioribus*, ratis  
longioribus. *Muscis Flex.* n. s. 650. sect. 15.  
L. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Mr. WOODWARD and Mr. Turner have both observed this Confera on the beach at Yarmouth. The latter asserts it is a rare find there. Lightfoot speaks of it as rather rare in Britain. We are not sure that his name, *equisetifolia*,

which has been given to the adventitious, is preferable to the rejected

2479



Fig. 2 after original by J. C. Sowerby, London.







1728



*Mer. 1728. Published by J. Sowerby, London.*





## CONFERVA spongiosa.

*Scattered Spongy Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Olive brown. Frond cartilaginous, variously branched, densely beset with scattered, incurved, slender, simple filaments. Joints about as broad as long. Capsules obovate, stalked.

**Syn.** *Conferva spongiosa.* *Huds.* 596. *With.* v. 4. 132. *Hull.* 332. *Lightf.* 983. *Dillw.* *Syn.* n. 133. *Conf.* t. 42.

*Fucus hirsutus.* *Linn. Mant.* 134.

*F. teretifolius spongiosus pilosissimus.* *Raii* *Syn.* 46.

FOUND on various parts of the British sea shores. Miss Biddulph has obligingly communicated it in fruit from South-

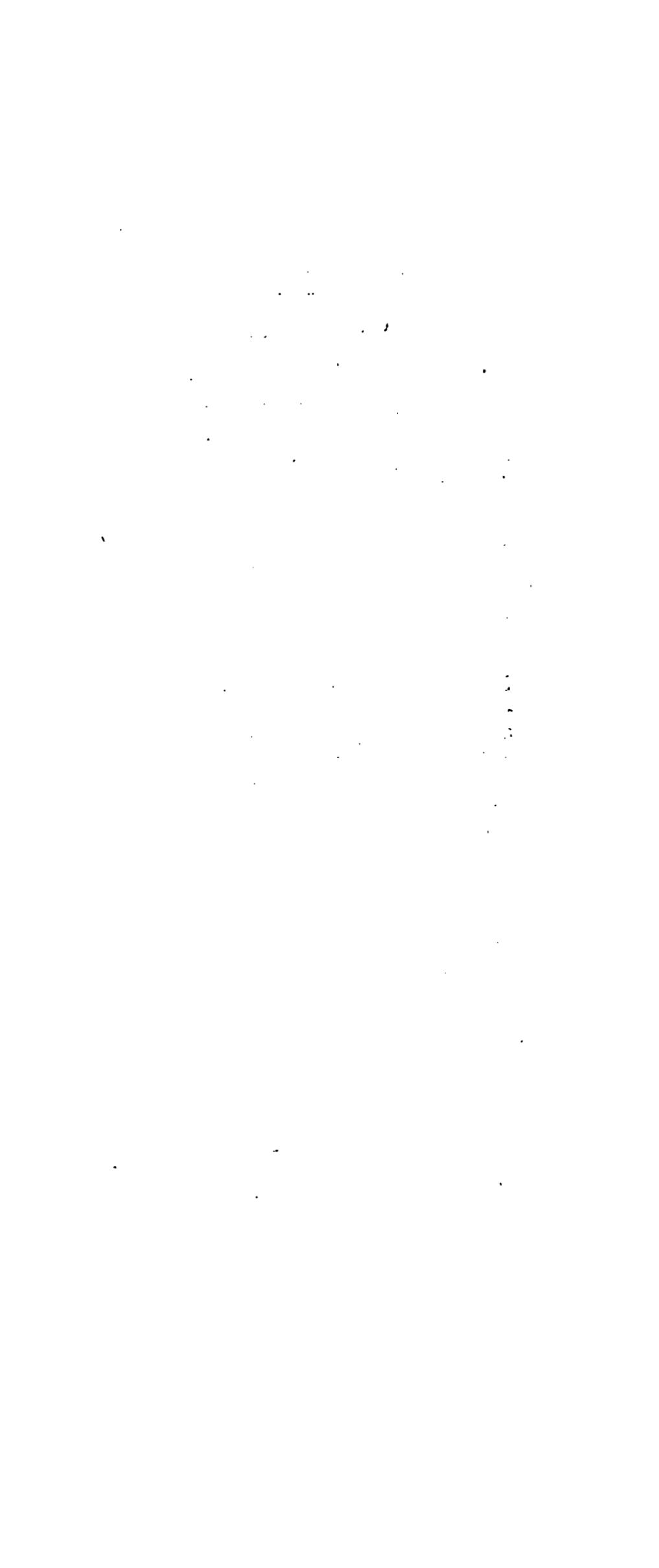


2427



Engraved by J. C. Tice.









9  
[ 1763 ]

CONFERTA fluviatilis.

*Horse-tail Confervæ.*

---

CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Dull green. Filaments repeatedly and alternately branched, somewhat rigid, tapering at each end, regularly swelling at intervals, hollow, without any internal partitions.

SYN. *Confervæ fluviatilis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 1635. *Huds.* 597.  
*Wilk.* v. 4. 134. *Hui. 332.* *Lighf.* 985. *Dill.*  
*Coryf.* t. 29. *Roth. Catal.* v. 1. 201. *Dick. H.*  
*Succ. fasc.* 17. 25.

*C. fluviatilis lubrica setosa, equiseti facie.* *Dill. Musc.*  
59. t. 7. f. 47.

β. *C. torulosa.* *Roth. Catal.* v. 1. 200.

*C. fluviatilis nodosa, fucum simulans.* *Dill. Musc.* 59.  
t. 7. f. 48.

---

FOUND in clear rapid streams, and therefore more especially in mountainous countries. Mr. W. Borrer sent it from the Winter-bourne, a rapid rivulet at Lewes, Sussex, in April last.

Several stems, 4 to 6 inches long, grow horizontally from



1763





**CONFerva verrucosa.***Rough-warted Conferva.***CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

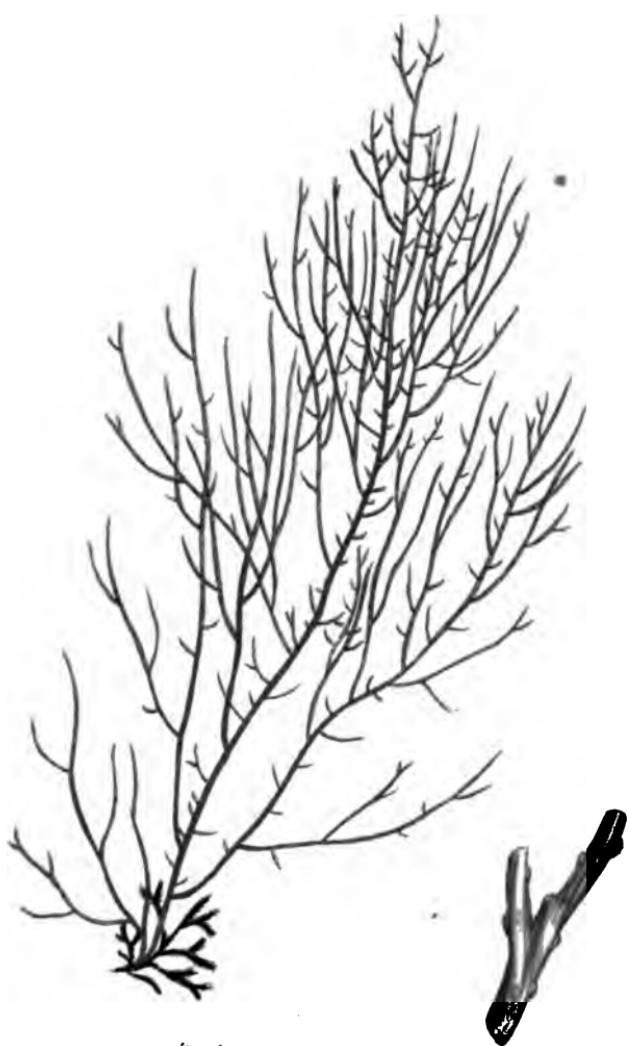
**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Branches irregularly scattered and subdivided, scarcely jointed, studded with rough warts.

FOR this we are obliged to Miss Biddulph, who found it at Southampton in the summer of 1800. Mr. Turner informs us that he has had it for some years from the Cornish coast, and considering it as a new species allied to *C. villosa*, t. 54, has designated it by the above name. It grows on *Fuci* — other *Confervæ* in the sea, and belongs, with *C. villosa*, and *C. fluvialis* of Linnaeus, to a genus of M. Vaucher's called *Polyspermum*.

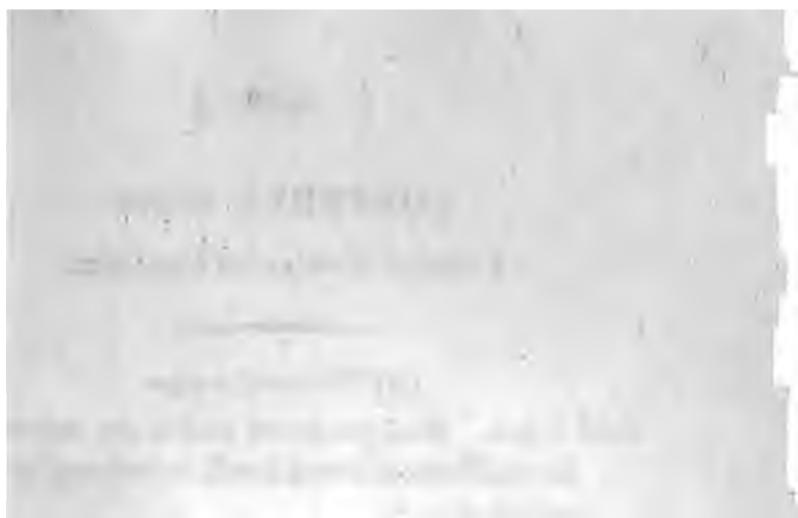
The frond is 3 or 4 inches high, pale reddish brown, capillary but uneven, much and very irregularly branched, somewhat twisted, not perceptibly jointed, except perhaps in the youngest shoots, where we can sometimes perceive at least an interruption of colour at intervals. The whole is beset with scattered warts, but slightly prominent, rough with little projecting bristles. These, according to Vaucher's account of *C. fluvialis*, are jointed fibres in which the seeds are lodged. *Fucus pedunculatus* (see our t. 515) should seem to belong to the same genus with these plants.

1688



*See also 1687 Published by the Society, London.*





## CONFERVA ciliata.

*Ciliated Forcipated Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

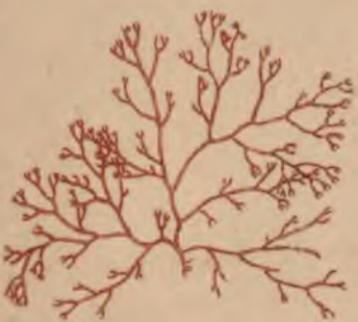
**SPEC. CHAR.** Pale red, dichotomous, forcipated at the tips. Joints short, fringed at their partitions. Capsules lateral, roundish, beset with short branches.

**SYN.** *Conferva ciliata*. *Ellis in Phil. Trans.* v. 57. 425. t. 18. f. b H. *Huds.* 599. *With.* v. 4. 137. *Hull.* 333. *Lightf.* 998. *Dillw. Syn.* n. 137. *Conf.* t. 53.

THIS beautiful little *Conferva*, whose singularly elegant appearance under a microscope can never leave its species in doubt, is found commonly enough on the sea coast, growing either on stones, or on various submarine plants, in reddish tufts, scarcely two inches high. Each frond grows from a callous root, and is very much branched and forked, the tips incurved like a pair of forceps. The joints are about as broad as long, pellucid, often nearly colourless. Partitions red, fringed with short, white, spreading, pellucid spines. Seeds red, dense, in globular lateral capsules, sessile amongst a few short branches.

Mr. Ellis first published any account of this plant. Linnæus had a specimen, but left it undescribed.

2424







[ 1742 ]

CONFerva diaphana.  
*Red-dotted Conferva.*

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Red, capillary, repeatedly forked, divaricated; the ultimate divisions like a pair of forceps. Joints short, pellucid, deep red at each end. Capsules lateral, solitary, globose.

SYN. *Conferva diaphana.* Lightf. 996. Huds. 653. With. v. 4. 139. Hull. 334. Dillw. Conf. t. 38. Dicks. H. Sicc. fasc. 18. 25.

*C. nodulosa.* Huds. 600.

*C. marina nodosa lubrica, ramosissima et elegansim rubens.* Dill. Musc. 35. t. 7. f. 40. Raii Syn. 62. t. 2. f. 3. Turn. Tr. of L. Soc. v. 7. 108.

RECEIVED from the Sussex coast, by favour of Miss Biddulph, in November last. It is frequently found in rocky or pebbly basons on the shore, or growing upon the larger marine plants.

Nothing can be more elegant than this species. Its whole stem and branches are finer than hair, repeatedly forked and regularly divaricated, each branch terminating in a pair of short incurved points like pincers. The joints are usually

1742



*Micromesistius* sp. (cf. *M. tenuirostris* D'Orbigny)





## CONFerva rubra.

*Red Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Scarlet, repeatedly branched, thread-shaped, thickly jointed; ultimate branches bristle-shaped, alternate. Capsules sessile, solitary, dark red.

**SYN.** *Conferva rubra.* *Huds.* 600. *With.* v. 4. 138.  
*Hull.* 333.

*C. nodulosa.* *Ligbf.* 994.

*C. marina geniculata ramosissima lubrica, longis sparifive ramulis.* *Raii Syn.* 61. *Dill. Musc.* 34. t. 6. f. 38.

WE have mentioned p. 1163 that this Conferva often grows on *Fucus lycopodioides*. From the same gentlemen to whom we are obliged for that communication, we have received full-grown specimens on the stem of the great *F. digitatus*. It is not a rare species, being found, either growing or cast up, on the coast of various parts of Britain.

Its colour, naturally a fine red, is soon changed to a pale or sandy hue by exposure on the beach, especially in the older branches. The fronds are numerous, very much and alternately branched, slender, thread-shaped, very closely jointed throughout, their ultimate branches bristle-shaped and a little incurved. The joints are deep red; the interstices pale, as usual in other species. The capsules, full of dark red seeds, stand sessile and solitary upon the sides of the smaller branches.



1160



*Mus.* - 140,3 *Pl. 1*

*Lamiales*





## CONFerva tetragona.

*Pink Square-branched Conferva.*

---

CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Red, repeatedly branched. Branches square. Joints twice as long as broad. Capsules lateral, sessile, globose.

**SYN.** *Conferva tetragona.* *With.* v. 4. 405. *Hull.* 334.  
*Dillw.* *Conf.* t. 65.

---

**T**HE late excellent Colonel Vellee, whose valuable life was sacrificed at Reading last summer by the carelessness of a stage-coach driver, as many others have been, found this plant at the Bill of Portland, in company with Mr. Stackhouse. Mr. Dillwyn has gathered it near Swansea, and Mr. Turner at Weymouth and in Fresh-water bay. It grows parasitically on the larger *Fuci*, and is probably annual.

From one callous root arise many stems, 2 or 3 inches high, repeatedly and alternately branched, spreading in every direction. The branches are in 3 rows, the ultimate ones finely awlshaped. Joints of the stem twice as long as broad; those of the branches of much shorter proportion. According to Mr. Stackhouse's remark, both stem and branches are square with hollow sides. The capsules are globose, and sessile about the upper branches. The colour of the whole when fresh is an uniform light red or pink, but the colouring matter soon shrinks into the middle of each joint, and leaves the external part pellucid.

1690



1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695.

[ 1015 ]

## CONFERRVA tetrica.

*Dirty Red Confervia.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

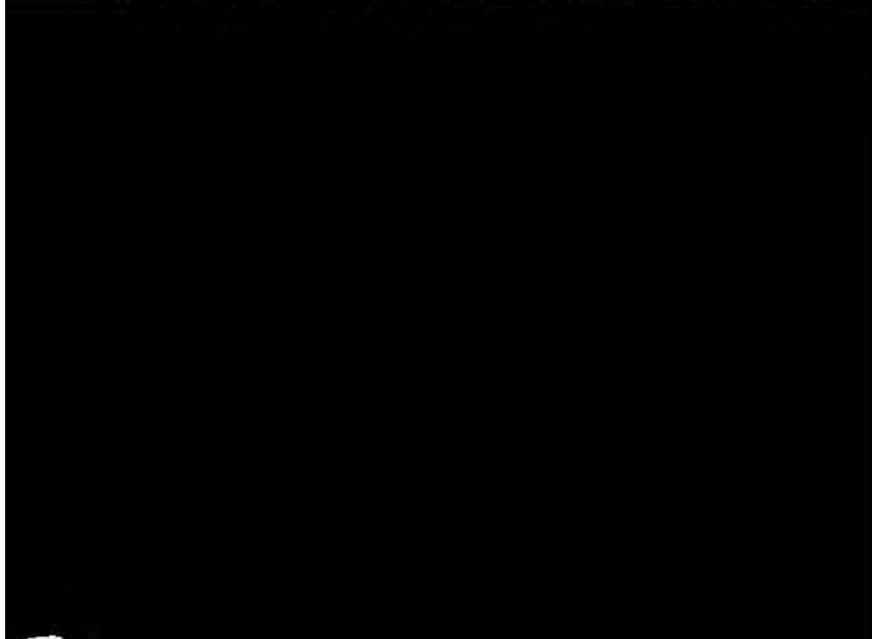
**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Dull red, much branched. Branches triply and alternately pinnate; the points somewhat curved. Joints twice or thrice as long as broad. Capsules scattered, obovate, slightly stalked.

**SYN.** *Confervia tetrica.* *Dillw.* *Conf. t.* 81.

---

GROWS on stones and large sea-weeds in the sea. Mr. Dillwyn, who alone as far as we know has described this species, mentions it as common near Swansea. Our specimen was communicated to Mr. Turner from Bantry bay, Ireland, by Miss Hutchins, a lady whose discoveries we shall have more opportunities of recording. We rejoice in every fresh instance of the application of taste and talents to so pleasing and com-



1075



Spec. 1075, published by Prof. J. C. Gmelin.





[ 566 ]

CONFERTA rosea.

*Rose-coloured Confervæ.*

CRYPTOGAMIA Ag.

**Ges. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Rose-coloured, repeatedly branched, very slender and tufted; articulations pellucid, a little contracted. Capsules sessile, obovate, lateral, leaning one way.

**Sys.** *Ceramium roseum.* *Roth. Catalog. Bot. fasc.*

2. 182.

MR. SOWERBY first observed this elegant little *Confervæ* in August 1797, growing in dense tufts upon *Fucus vesiculosus* by the river side at Yarmouth. Specimens sent by Dr. Roth to Mr. Turner prove it to be the *Ceramium roseum* of his *Catalogus Botanica*, which no other writer seems to have mentioned. We have profited by his excellent and ample description in the

966



... by J.W. Gray London

|

|

|



## CONFerva purpurascens.

*Purple Veiny Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Purplish red, repeatedly branched, very slender and tufted. Joints slightly tumid, thrice as long as broad, with pellucid partitions : those of the main stems compound. Capsules lateral, obovate, sessile.

**Syn.** *Conferva purpurascens.* *Huds.* 600. *With.* v. 4. 138. *Hall.* 333. *Turn. Tr. of L. Soc.* v. 7. 108.

*C. marina nodosa, coraloidis montani instar ramosa.* *Dill. Musc.* 36. t. 7. f. 41.

**GATHERED** on the beach at Brightonstone, in July last, by Mr. W. Borrer, who thinks it may be *C. purpurascens* of Hudson, a species hitherto involved in some doubt, and thought by Mr. Dillwyn the same as our *rosea*, t. 966. We should be much inclined to adopt the opinion of this able writer, were his own *rosea* (*Conf.* t. 17.) free from uncertainty. See his *Synopsis*, 79. We can scarcely doubt that the above synonyms are right.

The only question is whether these two species be distinct.

— 100 —

Monographie des *Vaccinias*  
et de leurs Variétés

2465

Il est difficile de déterminer avec certitude les espèces de *Vaccinia* qui sont dans la nature.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.

Il existe plusieurs espèces de *Vaccinia* dans la nature, mais elles sont très proches et il est difficile de les distinguer.







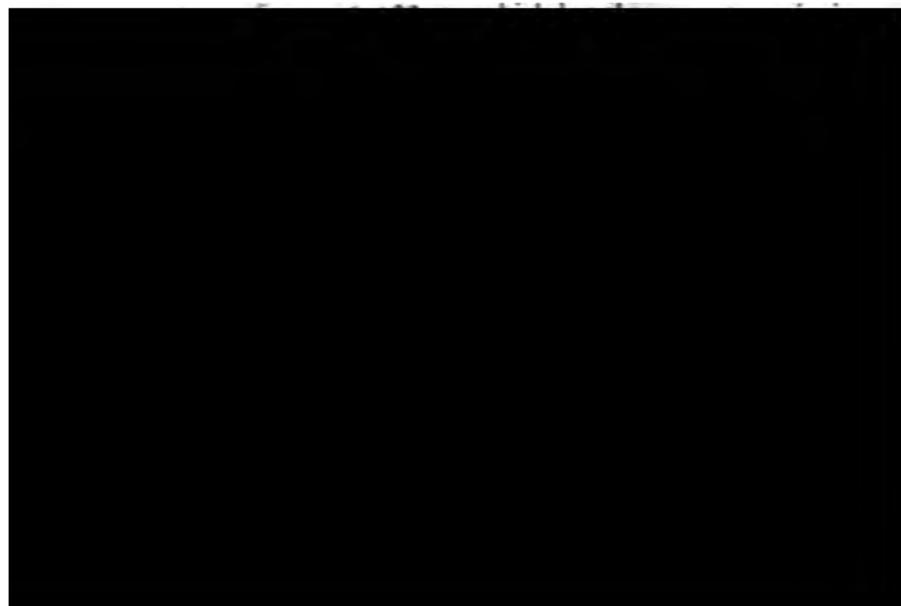
**C O N F E R V A** *thuioides*.*Arbor-rata Conferta.***CRYPTOGAMIA** *Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Rose-coloured, repeatedly branched, very slender and tufted. Joints cylindrical, with pellucid partitions. Branches zigzag; their lateral shoots alternate, compound, with very short joints.

**MR. W. BORRER**, to whom we are obliged for this *Conferta*, has found it on Yarmouth beach, several different years, in September and October.—Mr. Turner is of opinion that it was comprehended by Mr. Dillwyn under his idea of *parasitica*, in his *Synopsis*, p. 57, from which being very distinct, it is consequently a *nudodescript* in that valuable catalogue.

It differs essentially from *parasitica*, t. 1429, in not belonging to the tribe we have so often noticed with compound or aggregate joints, but on the contrary it has the simply tubular



244



Urticaria. (Reddish Plant.)





[ 1741 ]

**CONFERTA** Borreri.  
*Borreia Conferta.*

**CRIPTOGAMIA Aiga.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Bright red, capillary, repeatedly branched. Branches all alternate, spreading in two directions, right: the ultimate ones level-topped. Joints cylindrical, about twice as long as broad.

GATHERED at Yarmouth beach, in October last, by WILLIAM BORRELL, Esq. F. L. S., to whom the botany of England is so much indebted that we are happy to commemorate his name with this beautiful plant, which Mr. Turner, to whom we are obliged for many remarks concerning it, has described for the purpose.

C. Borreri grows from a small disk, in tufts about 2 inches

J. 1850. 1

Monographie de la flore des îles  
du Japon et de la Chine

246.



— 1850 —

|



[ 2339 ]

## CONFERVA Turneri.

*Turnerian Confervæ.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Red, erect, crowded, oppositely pinnate. Branches simple or somewhat pinnate. Joints thrice as long as broad. Capsules globose, sessile or stalked, on the lower part of the branches, leaning one way.

**SYS.** *Confervæ Turneri.* Dillw. *Conf. t.* 100. *Syn.* 79. n. 144.

*Ceramium Turneri.* Roth. *Catal. v. 3.* 128. *t. 5.* Dillw.

---

WHAT we figured under this name in *v. 23. t. 1637*, was not known to us as *C. Plumula* of Ellis, nor had we then received the *fasciculus* of Dillwyn in which it is exhibited with that appellation; owing to accidents incident to such publications. Still less had we any information of the present being published in Roth's third volume, which we have only occasionally seen. Possibly the two species may have been confounded in some of our communications respecting them, though they are unquestionably very different.

This grows on other stouter submarine plants, in dense tufts, about an inch high, of a delicate rose-colour. Each frond is erect, linear-lanceolate, composed in a pinnate manner of numerous opposite short branches, which are sometimes simple,







## CONFerva Borreri.

*Borrerian Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Bright red, capillary, repeatedly branched. Branches all alternate, spreading in two directions, zigzag; the ultimate ones level-topped. Joints cylindrical, about twice as long as broad.

---

GATHERED on Yarmouth beach, in October last, by William Borrer junior, Esq. F. L. S., to whom the botany of England is so much indebted that we are happy to commemorate his name with this beautiful plant, which Mr. Turner, to whom we are obliged for many remarks concerning it, has destined for the purpose.

*C. Borreri* grows from a small disk, in tufts about 2 inches high, of a beautiful delicate pink colour, turning orange when kept out of the sea water. Its fronds are extremely slender, much and repeatedly branched, the branches somewhat zigzag, spreading in 2 ranks; the ultimate ones level-topped, or, as it were, corymbose. The joints are cylindrical, a little contracted where they meet, about twice or thrice as long as broad. We know nothing of the fructification. It may be expected to resemble that of *C. setacea*, t. 1689.

W. A. M. )

1637



Specimens from the British Museum

—



[ 2339 ]

**CONFERRA** *Turneri.*  
*Turnerian Conferva.*

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Red, erect, crowded, oppositely pinnate. Branches simple or somewhat pinnate. Joints thrice as long as broad. Capsules globose, sessile or stalked, on the lower part of the branches, leaning one way.

**SYN.** *Conferva Turneri.* Dillw. *Conf. t. 100.* *Syn. 79. n. 144.*

*Ceramium Turneri.* Roth. *Cat. v. 3. 128. t. 5.* Dillw.

**W**HAT we figured under this name in *v. 23. t. 1637*, was not known to us as *C. Plumula* of Ellis, nor had we then received the fasciculus of Dillwyn in which it is exhibited with that appellation; owing to accidents incident to such publications. Still less had we any information of the present being published in Roth's third volume, which we have only occasionally seen. Possibly the two species may have been confounded in some of our communications respecting them, though they are unquestionably very different.

This grows on other stouter submarine plants, in dense tufts, about an inch high, of a delicate rose-colour. Each frond is erect, linear-lanceolate, composed in a pinnate manner of numerous opposite short branches, which are sometimes simple, oftener imperfectly pinnate, rarely again branched. The joints throughout are cylindrical, about thrice as long as broad, with pale partitions. Globose red capsules, sessile or stalked, solitary or in groups, are found on the upper side of the lower part of the branches. Our specimens were sent from Southampton by Miss Buddolph, in Jan. 1806, and June 1807.—To *t. 1637* must now be substituted the following synonyms.

**CONFERRA** *Plumula.*

*Littic Feathery Conferva.*

*Conferva Plumula.* Ellis in *Phil. Trans. v. 57. 425.*  
*t. 18. f. g. G. Dillw. Conf. t. 50. Syn. 79. n. 145.*

33



*Leptolejeunea laevigata*





75  
[ 1916 ]

## CONFERRA Arbuscula.

*Red Scrubby Conferva.*

---

### *CYPTOGAMIA* 4<sup>o</sup>.

**Gen. CRIZ.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**Spec. CRIZ.** Red, much branched. Main stems thick, naked, without evident joints. Branches compound, twined, somewhat whorled; their ultimate segments alternate. Joints as broad as long. Capsules sessile, gibbose.

**Spec. Conferva Arbuscula.** Dillw. Conf. t. 85.

---

For this also we are indebted to Miss Hutchins, who sent it from Bawley bay to Mr. Turner, and the specimens are the more interesting for being in fruit, which Mr. Dillwyn, the only author who has published this species, seems not to have known. Mr. R. Brown, Librarian to the Linnean Society,



1916



Proprietary Published by Dr. J. Murray, London.





[ page ]

C I N F E R V A *occidentalis.*  
*Acute Cystitis.*

DESCRIPTION.

*Ser. Leaf.* New caudex is round, solitary,  
color brownish, projecting from the ground, but  
never very tall.

*Old Leaf.* Old ones branched rough: branches  
alternate, mostly pinnate, the ultimate ones tufted,  
bare. Serrules incisive, acute, red.

*Ser. Caudex* *caerulea.* *Engl. 603.* *Wiss.* v. 4  
p. 12. *Engl. 333.* *Dougl. H. Soc.* p. 15. 25.  
*C. pulmonaria* *Ligustrum* *sp.*

**T**HIS most beautiful *Cystitis* is frequently thrown up on  
the sand-banks. It was first well described by Mr. Ellis in the  
first volume of the Philosophical Transactions, by the name of  
~~caerulea~~. It is easily known by the roughness of its main  
axis, in general very slender, but more especially the vivid  
color it is always branched. Every part is jointed, more

1055



Red Alga from St. George's Bank





[ 2429 ]

## CONFERTA elongata.

*Linn.-scattered Conferta.*

## CEPTOGAMIA Lge.

**GIX. CER.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SIX. CER.** Purplish brown. Filaments very much branched, with elongated taper points, diffuse, cartilaginous, reticulated with veins. Joints much broader than long, compound, with four central tubes. Capsules lateral, ovate, sessile.

**SIX. CONFERTA elongata.** Huds. 599. Willd. v. 4. 137. Hull 333. Dillw. Syst. 80. Conf. t. 33.

**COMMON** on the sea shores of Britain, and the largest of its genus, though not the longest, found here, or probably anywhere else. Mr. Borrer sent it with capsules in October. Mr. Dillwyn says this is often called the Lobster-horn Conferta, in allusion, as it seems, to the tapering and jointed aspect of



2429



*Leptosiphon* sp. C. 1900

■■

||

||



[ 274 ]

CYPERACEAE polymorpha  
James Edward Smith

CHARACTERES ADIC.

1. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts, or in closed tubercles

2. Leaves brownish dark. Filaments very slight curved or entangled, some like cartilaginous, more flexible than hard, pervaded by a central thin filament. Leaves thin, slender, smooth or slightly wavy at the extremes of the stems.

3. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Huds.

4. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Ligustr. 989.

5. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. F. Dru. 6. 395.

6. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Del. 32.

7. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Le. 2. Rox. Syn. 61.

8. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Le. 2. Fl. 175.

9. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts. Sis. 515. Hort.

10. Leaves thin smooth without the substance of the stems or other parts.

**V**EGETATION IN THE RIVER AND MOUTH OF RIVERS, GROWING  
BESIDE THEM OR ON THE BANKS OF RIVER FOLD, ESPECIALLY FOLD  
CREEKS. THE LEAVES FORM DENSE SPARSE TUBES. 2 OR 3  
LEAVES JOINED BY INNUMERABLE BRANCHES AND ARE DIVIDED  
BY THICK SUBDIVISION MAKING A WELD SURFACE AS THE  
NAME SUGGESTS. THESE FILAMENTA ARE SLICKLY JOINED, THE

1764



Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com





## CONFERVA Brodiæi.

*Brodiaeæ Confervæ.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**Grs. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Purplish brown. Filaments very much branched, striated, elongated. Subdivisions scattered, spreading, many-cleft, clustered; their joints longer than broad; those of the principal branches obliterated. Capsules ovate, sessile, lateral or axillary, solitary.

**STR.** *Confervæ Brodiæi.* *Dillw. Syn.* 81. *Conf. t.* 107.

---

**C**OLLECTED by Miss Hutchins in Bantry bay, in June 1807. We are obliged to that lady, and to Mr. J. T. Mackay, for specimens of this rare species, which was first detected by Mr. Brodie in Scotland.

It is one of the striated, or compound-jointed, tribe, to which

25.19



Monogrammed by J. S. Scoville Jr.

—

—

—

—



## CONFerva fucoides.

*Brown Fucus-like Conferca.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Brown, capillary, rigid, bushy and much-branched; the ultimate divisions awl-shaped, alternate. Joints as broad as long, compound. Capsules lateral, sessile, solitary, globose.

**SYN.** *Conferva fucoides.* *Huds.* 603. *With.* v. 4. 141.  
*Huill.* 334. *Dilhc.* *Conf.* t. 75.

*Ceramium violaceum.* *Roth.* *Catal.* v. 1. 150. t. 8,  
f. 2.

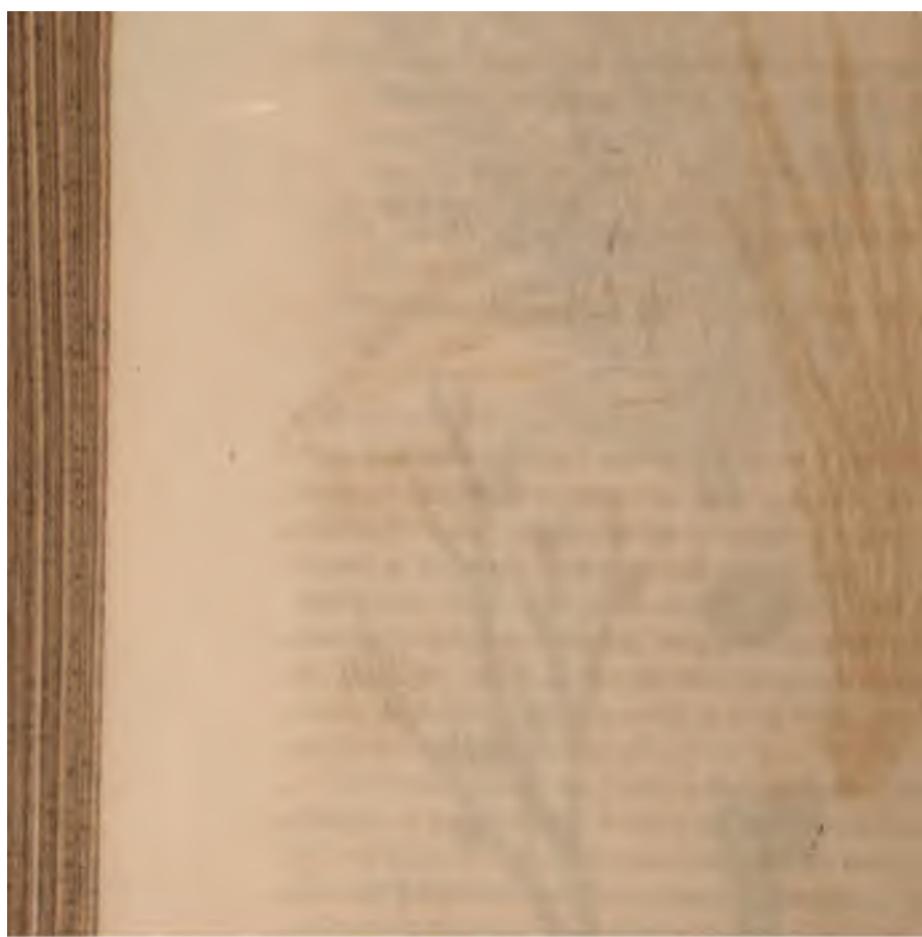
SENT by Mr. Turner from Yarmouth, and by Miss Biddulph from Southampton, late last autumn. The authority of the name, which could scarcely have been put out of doubt by Hudson's work alone, rests on original specimens in the hands of the Rev. H. Davies and A. Menzies, Esq., as we learn from Mr. Dillwyn, on whom also we rely for the certainty of Dr. Roth's synonym, though the excellent description of the latter leaves less room for hesitation. We do not



2743



*Herb. M. S. Published for the Society by London*





[ 1717 ]

**CONFerva nigrescens.***Blackish Compound-jointed Conferva.***CRYPTOGAMIA Aq.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Blackish, much and alternately branched. Branches elongated; the ultimate ones short, crowded, awl-shaped. Joints rather broader than long, compound.

**SYN.** *Conferva nigrescens.* *Huds.* 602. *With.* v. 4: 141.  
*Hull.* 334.

WE have received this from Mr. Turner of Yarmouth, and also from the Scottish coast by favour of Mr. Brodie, in September last. It appears by the authors above quoted to be common in Devonshire and Cornwall.

The fronds form dark blackish dense tufts, from 4 to 6 inches in length, consisting of long principal hard threads, very sparingly branched, but bearing innumerable crowded



1717







[ 2365 ]

C O N F E R V A urceolata.

*Pitcher-fruited Compound Confervae.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Dark red brown, capillary, bushy, and much branched; the ultimate divisions short and spreading. Lower joints much longer, upper shorter, than broad, compound, of few tubes. Fruit pitcher-shaped.

**SYN.** *Confervae urceolata.* *Dillw. Syn. n.* 156. *t. G.*  
*C. nigrescens.* *Huds. 602?*

---

GATHERED on the Scarborough beach by Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., who assures us it is the real *C. nigrescens* of Hudson, our *t. 1717* not being such. To this we have nothing to object, and should readily have altered that name, had not Mr. Dillwyn adopted it, at the same time giving so excellent an appellation to the present *Confervae*, from a ma-





Drawn & engraved by J. C. Gray





**C O N F E R V A fibrata.**  
*Fibrous-branched Conferva.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Purple, much and alternately branched. Branches capillary; the ultimate ones crowded, very slender, pellucid, white. Joints as broad as long, compound.

**SYN.** *Conferva fibrata.* *fibrata.* *Syn. n.* 159. *t.* G.

---

**FOUND** by our often-mentioned friend Mr. Brodie, growing on various submarine plants near Forres. It consists of dense purple tufts, about 2 inches high, much branched in an alternate order, the main stems and branches proving, when magnified, to be formed of compound joints, like those of *C. brysoides*, *t.* 547, *nigrescens*, *t.* 1717, and *polymorpha*, *t.* 1764,







## CONFerva nigra.

*Slender Compound-jointed Conferva.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algoe.

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Reddish black, much and alternately branched, slender, rigid. Ultimate branches short, awl-shaped, sometimes clustered. Joints twice as long as broad, compound. Capsules lateral, solitary, ovate.

**SYN.** *Conferva nigra.* Huds. 595. With. v. 4, 131.  
Hull. 331. Dillw. Syn. 32 and 86, n. 162.

*C. atro-rubescens.* Dillw. Conf. t. 70.

OUR liberal friend Sir Thomas Frankland having furnished us with an authentic collection of many of Hudson's marine plants, which he and the Rev. H. Davies are among the very few people, now living, who are competent to explain, we have confirmed the above synonyms. Our specimen was found by Mr. W. Borrer at Brightlingstone, in July, 1811, nor is the plant uncommon. A strict affinity exists between this species, *nigrescens*, t. 1717, and *fucoides*, t. 1743, and it ought to stand next to them in a natural series.

The joints of this are rather longer, and composed of fewer tubes laterally than either of those, but we do not presume to lay much stress on these circumstances. Its short, lateral, awl-shaped, clustered branches, which do not bear the fruit, are indicated by Hudson and Dillwyn as characteristic, but we have not always met with such. The capsules are scattered laterally and solitarily upon branches that are subdivided in an alternate manner, and are small, ovate, abrupt, reticulated; sessile in our specimens, but Mr. Dillwyn has found them stalked. The colour of the whole is reddish brown in a fresh state, turning black by drying, as in all this tribe.



2340.



*Corallina? Schmidb.*

[ 547 ]

## CONFERA byssoides.

*Tufted Confera.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**Gen. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**Spec. CHAR.** Purplish brown, doubly branched, obscurely jointed, thickly set with minute, doubly branched, and finely jointed tufts. Capsules from those tufts, solitary, globose, dark brown.

**Syn.** *Fucus byssoides.* *Goodn. & Woodward. in Lin. Trans.* v. 3. 229.

FOR this elegant, though not very uncommon, sea weed we are obliged to Mr. D. Turner, who found it on the shore at Yarmouth, with its fructification, in August. In compliance with his opinion and that of the late Mr. Lightfoot, confirmed indeed, beyond a doubt by our own examination, we remove it from the *Fuci*, with which Dr. Goodenough and Mr. Woodward, not without hesitation, have associated it. Those gentlemen remark, that though " all the branches " seem jointed, those joints are observable only where there " is a branch, or where one has issued forth;" which however holds good only in the stem and leading branches. This

*Confera* is remarkable for the series of little tufted compound







[ 2312 ]

## CONFERRA Griffithiana.

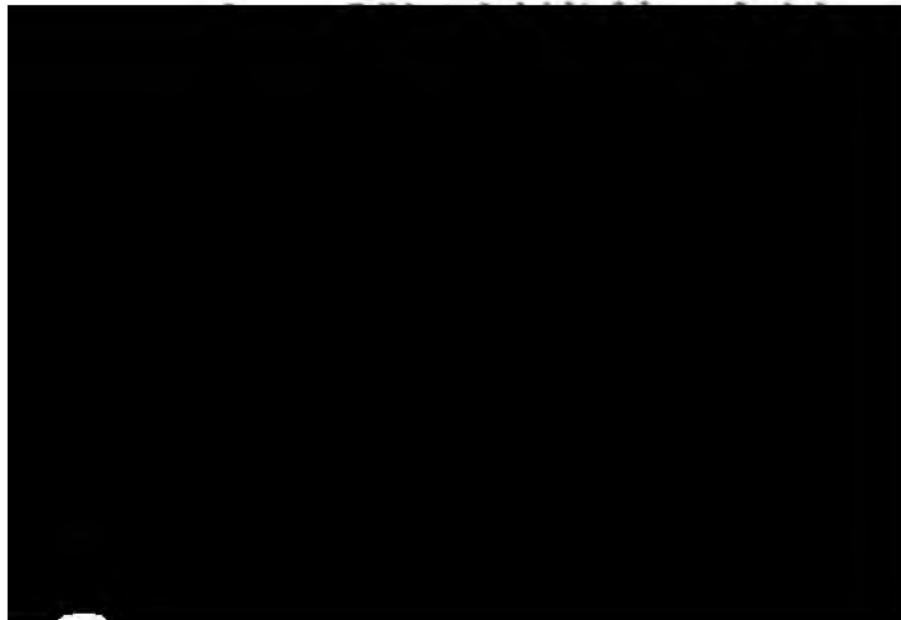
*Aggregate-fruited Conferva.**CRYPTOGAMIA Agg.*

**Gen. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or in closed tubercles united with it.

**Spiz. CHAR.** Pale red, repeatedly branched: little branches solitary or clustered, very short, simple, awl-shaped. Joints as broad as long. Capsules on the little branches, sessile, globose, sometimes aggregate.

THIS nondescript *Conferva* was first sent to Mr. Sowerby by Miss Baldwin, in March 1800, from Southampton, since which time we have repeatedly received it, later in the season, from that lady, as well as from Mr. Turner; who, as we have called another species *Baldwiniæ*, wishes this to be dedicated to another eminent observer of marine plants, Mr. Griffiths: to which we cannot but most readily agree.

The plant before us, one of the branched, red, marine tribe,





*Lycopodium. L. 1. L. 2. L. 3. L. 4.*

1



[ 1429 ]

**CONFerva parasitica.***Parasitical Feathered Conferva.***CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Purplish brown, branched, doubly pinnate. Fructifications axillary, solitary, oblong.

**SYN.** *Conferva parasitica.* *Huds.* 604. *With.* v. 4. 142. *Hall.* 385.

FOR this rare\* Conferva, found growing on other submarine plants on the Yorkshire coast, we are obliged to Sir Thomas Frankland, who knows it to be the species described by Hudson, the only original writer who mentions it.

The frond grows from a small branched root to the height of an inch or more, and is very slender, round, alternately branched, the branches doubly and alternately pinnated, their ultimate segments acute. The whole has the same jointed and tubular structure as *C. lyssoides*, v. 6. t. 547. The little branches are often studded with warts, which are seen in

*many Confervæ, but not supposed to have any charm in the*

1429



Mount. 1945. Prepared by John C. Warden.





## CONFerva pennata.

*Pinnated Brown Conferva.**CYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Seeds produced within the substance of the capillary or jointed frond, or inclosed tubercles united with it.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Olive brown, much branched. Branches densely pectinated. Joints broader than long. Partitions dark-coloured. Capsules roundish, scattered, sessile or stalked.

**SYN.** *Conferva pennata*. *Huds.* 604. *With.* v. 4. 149. *Hull.* 335. *Dillw.* *Conf.* t. 86. *Syn.* 87, n. 166.

**W**E have received this from Miss Biddulph at various times, and lastly from Mr. W. Borrer, who has added the larger variety, with stalked rather oblong fruit, found by himself at Beachey head, as mentioned in Dillwyn's *Synopsis*.

*C. pennata* grows in the sea, on rocks, corallines and submarine plants, and has, according to Mr. Dillwyn, been generally overlooked for a small or bad state of *C. scoparia*, t. 1552, as indeed it might well be, without examination. It appears by Hudson's reference to be preserved in Petiver's *Hortus Siccus* for the *C. marina pennata* of Dillenius in Ray's *Synopsis*, which is really *scoparia*.

The plant before us composes bushy tufts, from half an inch to two inches high, of an olive brown, and is twice or thrice branched, the ultimate branches ranged in a double crowded series, opposite to each other, and spreading, so as to be truly pectinated. Sometimes they vary a little from this precise order. The partitions are dark, and the joints generally broader than long. The capsules are round or a little oblong, of a rather darker brown, scattered, either sessile or more or less stalked. They seem to strengthen the probability of what we have drawn in t. 1552 being the fruit of *C. scoparia*.

2330



This was published by J. C. Beaufort.





## CONFerva scoparia.

*Clustered Brown Conferva.*

---

CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

GEN. CHAR. Seeds produced in round, solitary, closed tubercles, projecting from the frond, but united with it.

SPEC. CHAR. Olive brown, hairy, much branched and fasciculated. Ultimate divisions awlshaped, alternate.

SYN. Conferva scoparia. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1635. Huds. 595.  
*With.* v. 4. 131. Hull. 331. Lightf. 981.

C. marina pennata. Dill. in Raii Syn. 59. Musc. 24.  
t. 4. f. 23.

---

FREQUENT on the sea coast, growing under water upon shells and pebbles, with which it is thrown up on the beach at all seasons.

The colour of the whole plant is a dull olive brown, when old or dry verging towards a rusty hue. From a large hairy root or base spring many stems, 3 to 6 inches high, which are cylindrical, clothed with small entangled jointed fibres, so as to appear hairy, and much branched and subdivided in their upper part. Their ultimate branches are clustered, somewhat pectinated, the segments alternate, and tapering. Every branch and segment is closely but not very conspicuously jointed, the joints twice as broad as they are long.

In some specimens the tips of the youngest branches are obtuse, a little swelled, seeming to contain a brown substance in a pellucid membrane, and looking to the naked eye as if they had been burnt. We dare not assert this to be the fructification, which no botanist has hitherto described; but the same appearance is observable on the Linnæan specimens, as well as on those in our plate.

1552

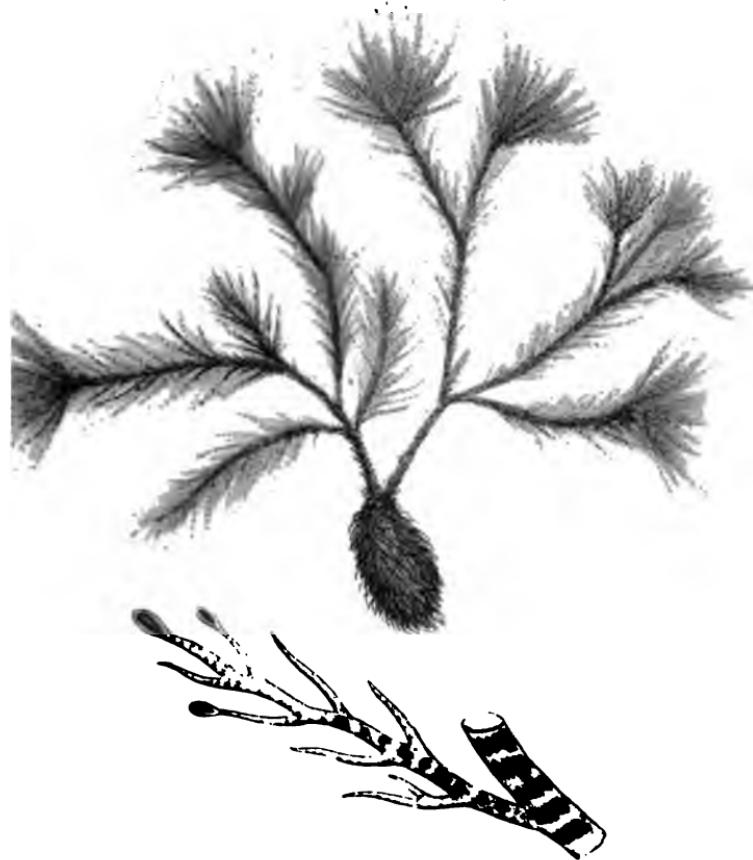


Illustration of a flowering plant.





[ 1765 ]

## VAUCHERIA sessilis.

*Sessile-fruited Vaucheria.**CRYPTOGAMIA* Ag.

**Gen. CHAR.** *Anthers awl-shaped, incurved. Capsules adjoining to the anthers, ovate, single-seeded, in pairs or solitary.*

**Spec. CHAR.** *Capsules in pairs and solitary, sessile on each side of the anthers.*

**SYN.** *Ectosperma sessilis. Vaucher Conf. 51. t. 2. f. 7.*

*Confervia vesicaria. Dillen. Conf. L. 74; without the anthers.*

*Ceratium cespitosum. Rost. Catal. v. 5. 190.*

OF the ingenious work of M. Vaucher upon fresh-water *Confervas* we have already spoken, p. 1654, 1655, &c. He is the first botanist who ascertained the true fructification and mode of propagation of the genus before us, called by him *Ectosperma*, a name which has justly given place to that of *Vaucheria*, chosen previously\* by the learned French botanist M. Decandolle for this genus, and under which, I am told, it has recently appeared in his *Flore Françoise*. It consists of several species, distinguished by M. Vaucher according to the situation, extent, and form of their capsules and anthers, and we refer to his accuracy, notwithstanding the weighty opinion of Dr. Rost, who joins them all together as a species of *Ceratium*, to which genus, if itself founded in nature, they can have no affinity, nor do they agree in generic character. We conceive *Vaucheria* to be one of the genera that, in our present state of knowledge, can with most safety be separated from *Confervia*.

We received our fresh specimens in February 1807, from Sussex, by favour of Mr. Borrer. The plant covers the surfaces of pools in broad green patches, and consists of capillary, branched, smooth, rather elastic, tubular filaments, filled with a green pulpy substance, which often separates in masses, and gives the filament a jointed appearance. Capsules sessile, commonly in pairs, ovate, each containing one large green seed, and having between them one awl-shaped body, at length recurved, asserted by M. Vaucher to be the anthera. Young plants, germinating from the seeds, are represented at the lower part of our plate. Vesicles, of the nature of galls perhaps, inhabited by Muller's *Cyclops Lupula*, are often found on the branches, see *a, a*, with a dark-coloured animal besides.

\* See *Vaucher*, 25.

1765



Published by the University Press.





[ 1766 ]

## VAUCHERIA geminata.

*Twin-stalked Vaucheria.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**GEN. CHAR.** *Anthera* awl-shaped, incurved. *Capsules* adjoining to the *anthera*, ovate, single-seeded, in pairs or solitary.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Capsules in pairs and solitary, on opposite partial stalks, growing out of one common stalk with the anthera.

**SYN.** *Ectosperma geminata*. *Vaucher Conf.* 29. t. 2.  
f. 5.

**FOUND** with the preceding in Sussex, and sent by Mr. W. Borrer. We believe indeed that neither species is rare; but this gentleman has first in England verified the observations of M. Vaucher concerning both.

No specific distinction can be found between the filaments of this and *V. sessilis*, but the fructification is surely distinct enough to form a character. One common stalk bears both organs. The anthera is terminal. The capsules grow on opposite partial stalks, and in one instance Mr. J. D. Sowerby has met with 2 pairs of them, one above another. Sometimes, on the contrary, there is only one capsule to an anthera, as in the former species.

The dark-coloured animal, mentioned in the last page, is common on both species, as well as the *Cyclops Lupula*. Is the former the parent animal, and are the small pale ones its young progeny?

M. Vaucher refers to this genus our *Conferva velutina*, t. 1556, of which Micheli has first imperfectly observed the capsules. See *Mich. Gen.* t. 89. f. 5, G.

2766



—A copy of this plate is in the possession of Dr. T. L. Cope, of Philadelphia.





[ 1868 ]

## RIVULARIA Opuntia.

*Indian-fig Rivularia.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** *Frond* gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external cuticle. *Fructification* among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Compressed, branched, red, jointed; joints elliptical, confluent. Internal filaments repeatedly forked; their ultimate joints shortened, filled with seeds.

**SYN.** *Fucus Opuntia.* Gooden. and Woodw. *Tr. of L. Soc. v. 3.* 219. *Turn. Syn.* 387. *Hull.* 326.

*F. repens.* Lightf. 961. *With. v. 4.* 91.

*Ulva articulata*  $\beta$ . Huds. 569.

*Tremella marina cæspitosa*, segmentis tenuibus. Dill. *Musc. 50. t. 10. f. 9.*

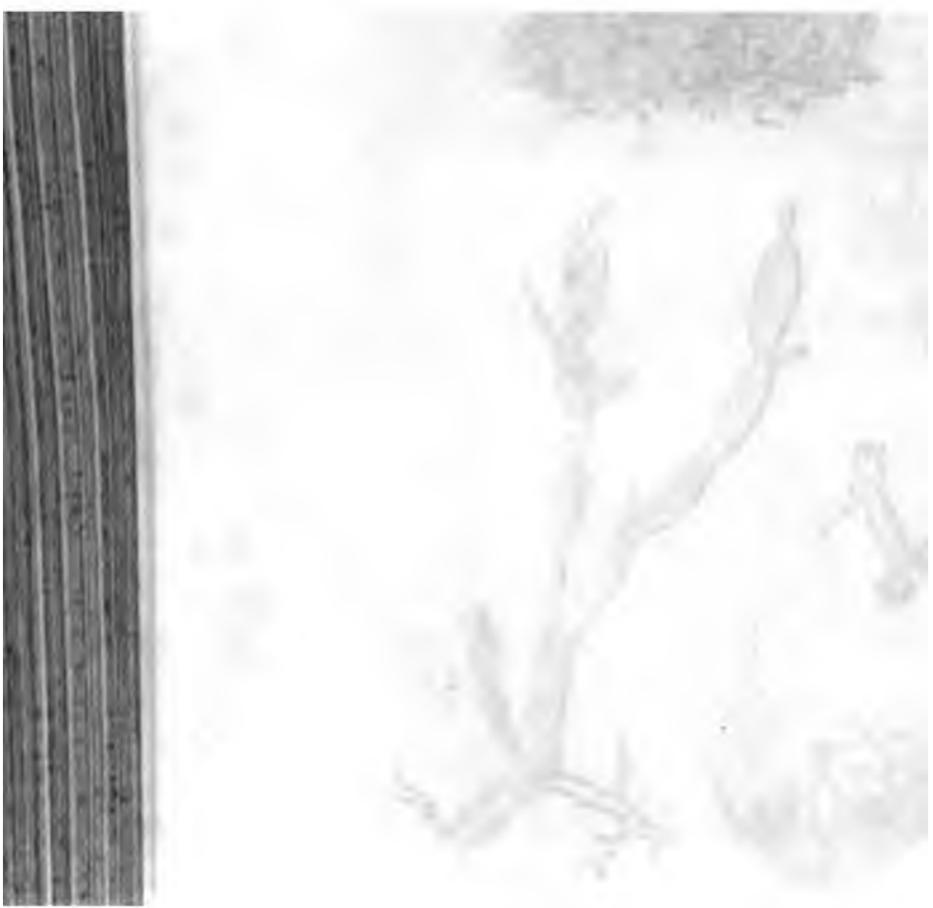
**R**ECEIVED by favour of Mr. Turner from Hastings, Sussex. It grows on exposed marine rocks, always, according to that gentleman, between high- and low-water marks, forming small creeping tufts. The fronds are entangled, much branched, compressed, solid, or at least not, like *Fucus articulatus*, *t. 1574*, tubular. A transverse section under the microscope shows their internal spongy substance to be a congeries of horizontal, repeatedly forked, jointed filaments, whose innumerable, gradually shorter, ultimate joints, full of red juice, while the primary ones are longer and colourless, meet at the surface of the frond, and give it a dotted aspect. Its curious structure was first discovered by Mr. J. D. Sowerby, and leads us to refer the plant to *Rivularia*, see *t. 1818*. The excellent writers in *Linn. Trans. v. 3*, have so nearly approached this discovery as to inform us that "the uppermost joints perform the office of tubercles (with respect to Fuci in general) and are pregnant with extremely minute crowded seeds." Whether these seeds be more numerous, or more perfect, in the lateral warts, observable in our specimen on some of the upper joints, one of which is cut across in our magnified section, we cannot accurately say.

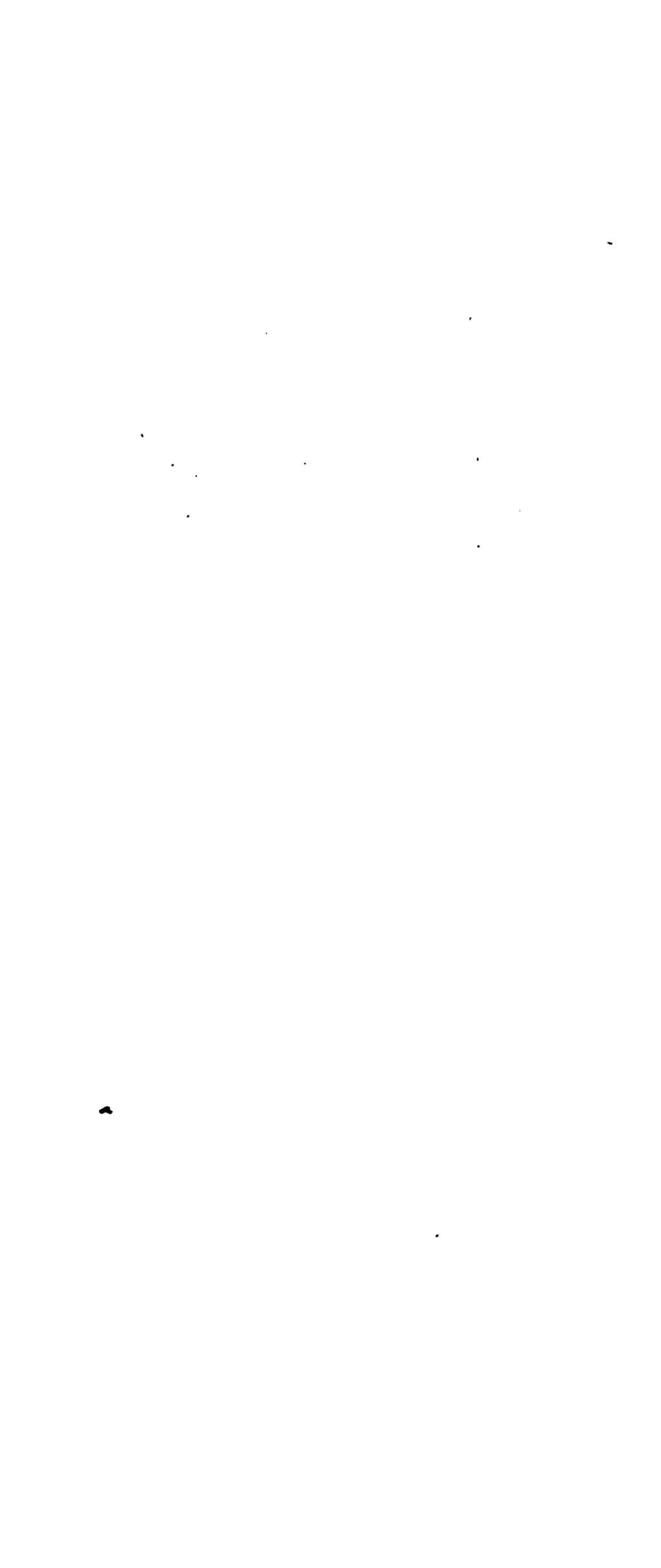
We must remark that *Fucus Wigghii*, *t. 1165*, proves on more accurate examination to be a true *Rivularia*, the account of its seeds hitherto given being incorrect.

1868



Digitized Published by Sir S. Swarup Banerjee





[ 1818 ]

**RIVULARIA vermiculata.***Worm-shaped Ricularia.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

**GEX. CHAR.** Frond gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external exoskele. Fructification among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Cylindrical, much branched, brown; branches scattered, subdivided, crooked. Internal filaments compound and divaricated; their ultimate branches clustered, beaded, thickened upwards. Fruit obovate, sessile at the base of the beaded branches.

---

SENT from the north-east coast of Ireland, near Larn, by Mr. Drenmond, in August 1506. The specimen in our plate was found at Brighthelmston in July 1507, by Mr. W. Borrer. We cannot refer it to any plant described by British writers, who would all doubtless have reckoned it an *Ulva*; neither do we find any suitable description in Roth, to whose genus *Rivularia* it must surely be referred, unless the fruit, being separate from the filaments, should constitute a new genus, on the principle of that ingenious author's *Ceramium*. We had rather however wait till the fruit of all the original *Rivularia* are better ascertained.

The whole plant is 4 or 5 inches high, olive brown, very



1818



Nov. 1818. Published by J. Sowerby, London.





## RIVULARIA verticillata.

*Whorled Pink Rivularia.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

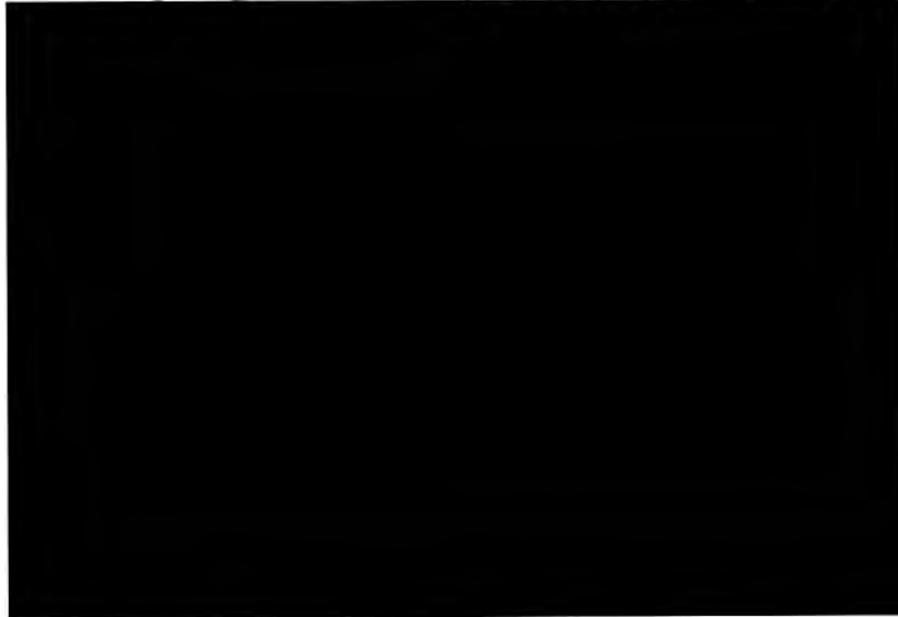
**GEN. CHAR.** *Frond* gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external cuticle. *Fructification* among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Cylindrical, much branched, very gelatinous, pale pink; branches alternate; the ultimate ones very numerous, of equal thickness. Internal filaments whorled, repeatedly forked. Fruit obovate, lateral.

**SYN.** *Ulva* *verticillata*. *With.* v. 4. 127. *Hull.* 313.

**FOUND** last July, on the beach at Brighelmstone, by Mr. W. Barrer. Miss Hutchins sent a drawing of a plant of the same species to Mr. Turner, from Ireland, observing that it was "the most gelatinous plant she had ever seen." From this drawing we have copied the highly magnified fructification.

The colour when fresh is a pale pink, which becomes somewhat darker by being kept out of the water. Several very compound stems arise from one root. The branches are all alternate;



TOMMY'S  
COLLECTION OF SEAWEEDS

2465



RECORDED BY JOHN D. LEWIS.

|

|

|



**ULVA incrassata.**  
*Thick Laver.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Frond membranous or gelatinous. Seeds solitary, scattered throughout its substance, under the cuticle.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Frond gelatinous, flat, sinuated and toothed, green, thickened at the margin, clothed with tufted jointed filaments.

**STR.** *Ulva incrassata.* *Huds.* 572. *Wittb.* v. 4. 124.  
*Roth. Suppl.* 2. 23.

*Tremella incrassata.* *Hull.* 310.

*T. palustris gelatinosa, damæ cornuum facie.* *Dill.*  
*Musc.* 51. t. 10. f. 10.

*Conferva gelatinosa, damæ cornua repræsentans.*  
*Dill. in Rau Syn.* 60.

---

**FOUND** by T. F. Forster, Esq. growing on *Hypnum riparium*, and intermixed with *Chara hispida*, in a pond at Finchley. The fronds are much branched and divaricated, variously sinuated and toothed, compressed, the edge of their lower part





London Printed by J. D. Murray, London.





## RIVULARIA elegans.

*Elegant Ricularia.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**GIG. CER.** Frond gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external exile. Fructification among jointed filaments, imbedded in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CER.** Gibbose, lobed, sessile, light green. Internal filaments forked and divaricated; their ultimate branches diverged and curved; their joints somewhat swelling.

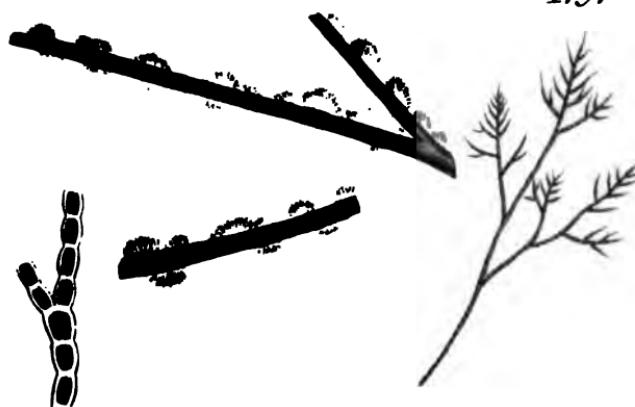
**SPEC. RICULARIA elegans.** Robt in Sims and Konig's *Fl. of Brit.* v. 1. 559. *Catalect.* v. 3. 337.

~~Ricicularia~~ *facilium*. Puchner Conf. 116. v. 12. f. 1.

THIS plant is found in fresh water, either running or stagnant. Mr. W. Turner sent it from the neighbourhood of Hunstanton, Norfolk, in March 1806; Mr. Turner had for some years before observed it to be common about Yarmouth, and had communicated the structure of his learned correspondent Dr. Burch, who first established and characterized the genus of *Ricularia*, to which we have alluded in v. 20. t. 1375, and

which Burch fully concurred, commending with all his observa-

1797



*Courtesy, Published by J. S. Sonnenby, London.*





RIVULARIA tuberculosa.

*Tubercular Ricularia.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**Ges. CHAR.** *Frond* gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external cuticle. *Fructification* among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Globose, unequally tubercular, concave, sessile, green. Internal filaments repeatedly branched, equal, obtuse, divaricated, entangled; their joints somewhat swelling.

**SPEC.** *Rivularia tuberculosa.* *Roth. Catal. v. 3. 341.*

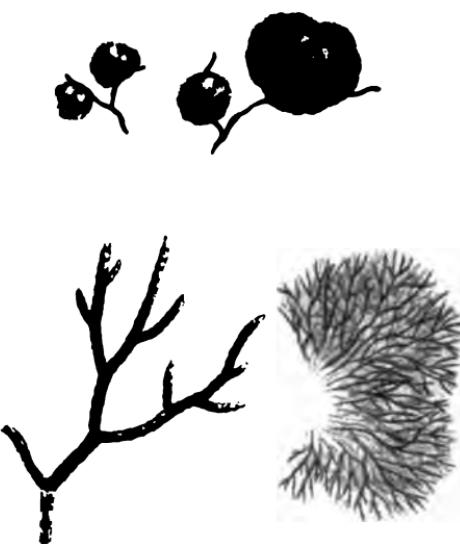
---

**COLLECTED** in fresh water near Henfield, Sussex, in September last, by Mr. W. Borrer, to whom we are obliged for the reference to Roth.

This is allied to the species figured in our 14th vol. t. 963,

under the name of *Ulvæ annuliferae*, given by Linnaeus. But it

2366.





From Kew. - A small tree, with the

leaves and flowers very similar to those of

the Malva sylvestris, but the flowers are

more slender, and the bracts are more

acute. The leaves are deeply lobed, and

the flowers are produced in

terminal cymes. The flowers

are about half an inch across, and

the petals are white, with a few

yellowish hairs near the base.

The leaves are deeply lobed,

and the flowers are produced in

terminal cymes. The flowers

are about half an inch across, and

the petals are white, with a few

yellowish hairs near the base.

The leaves are deeply lobed,

and the flowers are produced in

terminal cymes. The flowers

are about half an inch across, and

the petals are white, with a few

yellowish hairs near the base.



## ULVA pruniformis.

*Plum Laver.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

GEN. CHAR. Frond membranous or gelatinous. Seeds solitary, scattered throughout its substance, under the cuticle.

SPEC. CHAR. Frond globose, gelatinous, filled with soft pulp, olive-green, clothed with awl-shaped filaments.

SYN. *Ulva pruniformis*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1633. *Huds.* 572.  
*Wittb.* v. 4. 120. *Reib. Suppl.* 3. 14. *Abbot.* 274.  
*Tremella pruniformis*. *Hull.* 310.

MR. HUDSON mentions the lakes of Westmoreland as the native place of this singular *Ulva*. Our specimens were collected by Mr. Dawson Turner in turf pits not far from Yarmouth.

It grows on aquatic plants under water, sessile, globose, of various sizes from that of a pea to a bullace plum, which last it frequently more exactly resembles by means of a furrow or contraction on one side. Its colour is a dull or olive green. The surface is clothed with shaggy awl-shaped filaments, tapering into very slender points, which, though not jointed, evince the affinity of this plant to that in our last plate. The coat or skin of this *Ulva* is moderately thick, fleshy or gelatinous, enveloping a mass of pale soft pulp, in which LINNEUS observed the minute seeds. His description in *Fl. Suecica*, p. 434, is excellent, and leaves no doubt as to the identity of his plant.

1956



*It is a plant described by Dr. J. D. Hooker, London.*





**RIVULARIA atra.***Small Black Rivularia.**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Frond* gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external cuticle. *Fructification* among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Hemispherical, solitary, sessile, hard, black. Internal filaments straight, compact, branched, concentric, green; their joints cylindrical.

**SYN.** *Rivularia atra.* Roth *Catalect.* v. 3, 340.

COMMUNICATED by Mr. W. Borrer, in Oct. 1806, from the piles of Yarmouth jetty, or jatty, which are constantly washed by the sea. Mr. W. J. Hooker has observed the same species in 1806 in the salt-marshes at Cley.

Dr. Borrer first compares its size to the seeds of mustard or hemp. It grows more or less scattered, each plant being solid and unattached, sessile, hard, of so very dark a green as to be black, having a slimy gloss from the pellucid, colourless skin, numerous superficial filaments. A perpendicular section shows the internal filaments to be of a dull green, radiating from the centre, closely compacted and parallel, but branched. The joints appear to us numerous, short, cylindrical. Roth describes them as few and very long.





Jan 1 1858. Published by J. Murray, London.





19.

[ 1799 ]

R I V U L A R I A calcarea.

*Calcareous Rivularia.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Frond* gelatinous, firm, destitute of an external cuticle. *Fructification* among jointed filaments, lodged in the substance of the frond.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Hemispherical, clustered, sessile, hard, green. Internal filaments straight, compact, entangled, simple, with scarcely any appearance of joints.

---

SENT by Dr. Scott from the bed of a river in Queen's county, Ireland. We have been informed by several friends that this singular production is plentiful about many water-falls in North and South Wales, Shropshire, &c. There can be no doubt of its ranking as a new species of *Rivularia*.

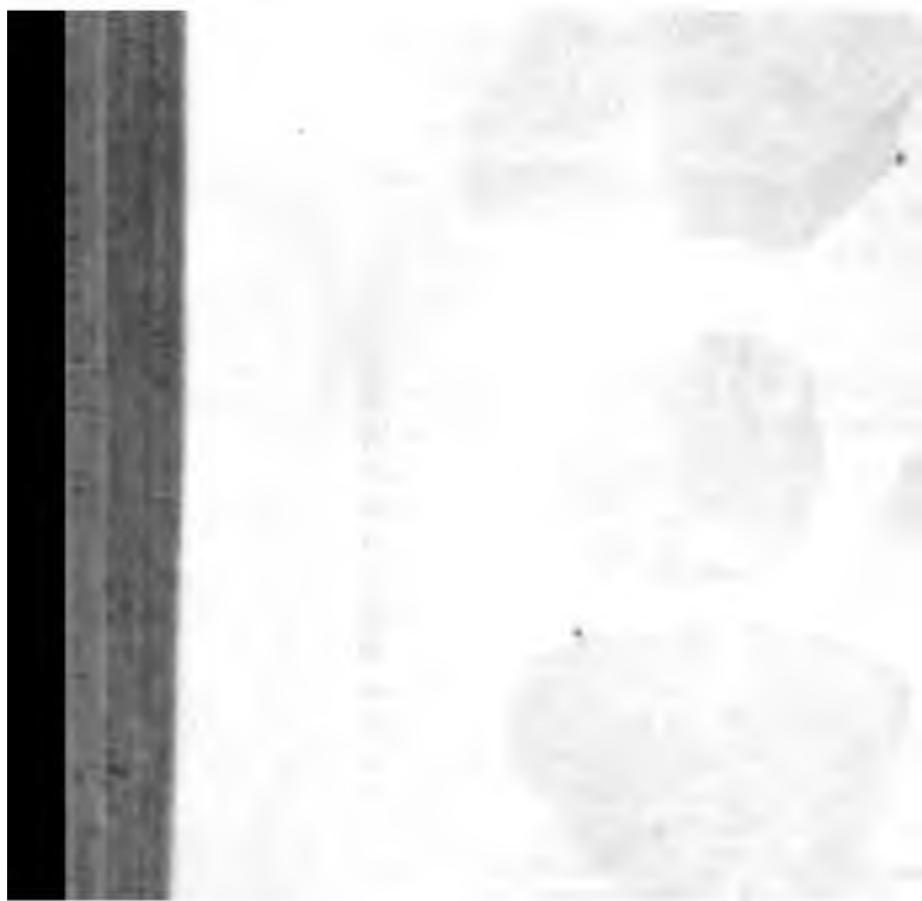
The fronds are sessile, round, generally clustered or aggregate, each as big as a pea, or larger, but often united into an uneven indeterminate mass. The external surface is of a rich

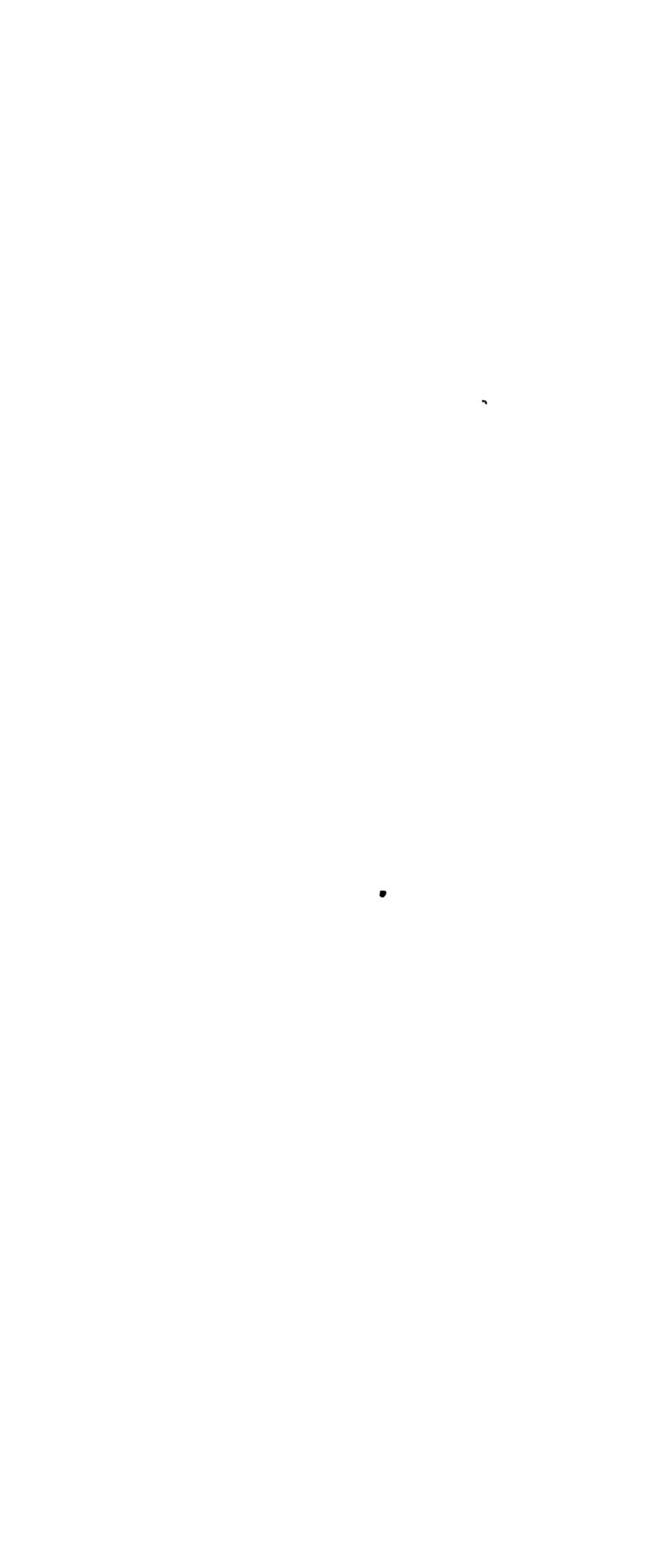


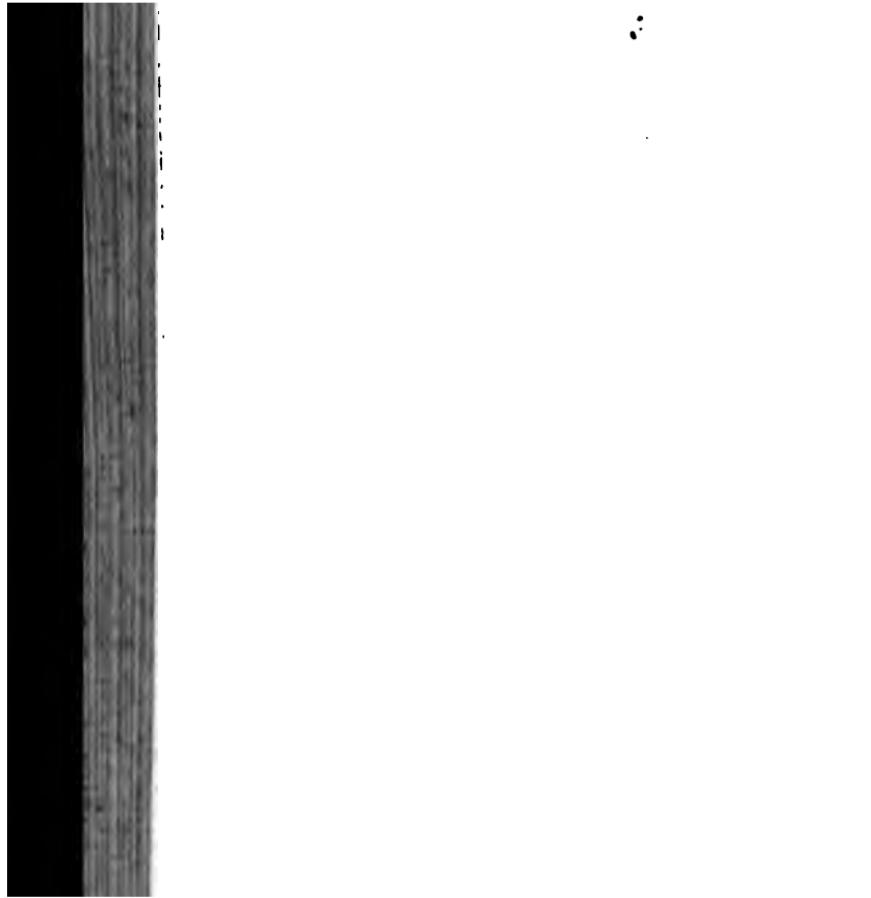
1799



Published by J. & J. J. Jentzsch, London.









## T R E M E L L A mesenterica.

*Plaited Yellow Tremella.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification* scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Sessile, clustered, plaited, lobed, waved, orange-coloured.

**SYN.** *Tremella mesenterica.* *Retz. Prod. 294*

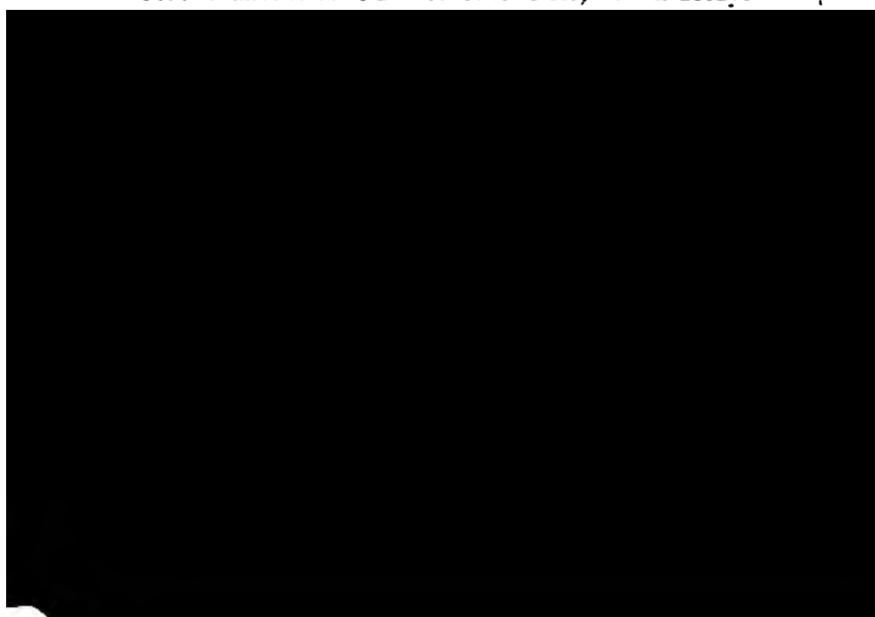
*Dickl. Crypt. fasc. 1. 14. Wittb. v. 4. 79. Hull. 309. Sibth. 391. Abbrev. 271.*

*T. mesenteriformis.* *Jacq. Mich. Auctr. v. 1. 142.*  
*i. 13.*

*T. juniperina.* *Haw. 562. Relk. 441.*

*Agriculus membranaceus sinuosus, substantia gelata.*  
*Ross. Spec. 21.*

**T**HIS very striking vegetable is found now and then on old branches of Oaks or other trees, or on decayed stumps





*Mus musculus* Linn.

## TREMELLA mesenterica.

*Plaited Yellow Tremella.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.

**GEN. CHAR.** Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Seffile, clustered, plastered, lobed, waved, orange-coloured.

**SYN.** *Tremella mesenterica.* Retz. Prod. 294.

Dickf. Crypt. fasc. 1. 14. Witb. v. 4. 79. Hull. 309. Sibb. 391. Abbot. 271.

*T. mesenteriformis.* Jacq. Misc. Austr. v. 1. 141. t. 13.

*T. juniperina.* Huds. 562. Relb. 441.

*Agaricus membranaceus sinuosus,* substantia gelata.

Witb. v. 4. 79. Hull. 309.

The species grows on fallen trees, and then on the stumps of decayed trees, or on decayed stems of dead plants. I have seen it on a dead stem of a Nettleroot (Urtica dioica), on a dried stalk of a dead plant, and on a dead stem of a dead plant. It is a yellowish brown, or pale yellow, of strong odour, taste, and smell. The substance is membranous, and very soft, and perfectly transparent. In some cases it is yellowish brown, and in others, it is dark reddish brown, or blackish brown, according to the colour of the plant on which it grows; but it varies considerably in colour, according to the colour of the plant on which it grows. The fructification is scarcely perceptible, and is only visible in annual plants, and in some cases, even then, it is only visible in the dead plants.



2452



— May 2, 1848. Published by J. C. Beaufort, London.





*Ziz.*

[ 1452 ]

**TREMELLA ferruginea.**

*Plaited Rusty Tremella.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

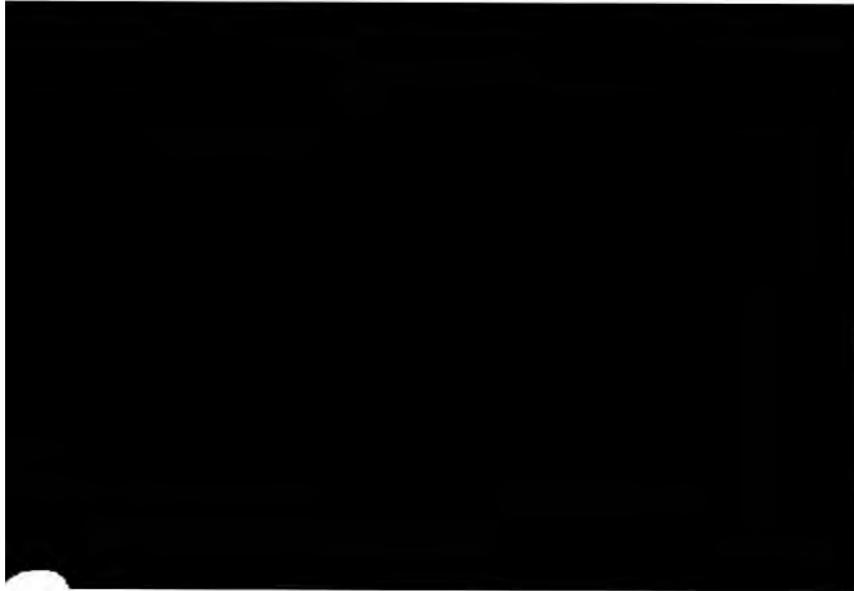
**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.*

**SPEC. CHAR.** Sessile, clustered, lobed, waved, of a rusty brown; the surface finely pubescent.

---

FOUND by Mr. Crowe at Lakenham near Norwich, growing on dead wood in wet weather in winter. We can find no description nor figure applicable to it, nor has any botanist who has seen our specimens been able to refer them to any known species.

The substance is gelatinous, pliable and tender, becoming thin, shrivelled, and shapeless, when dry, reviving, though imperfectly, on a reapplication of moisture. The segments are obtuse, lobed and waved, but not so plaited or sinuous as those of *T. mesenterica*, v. 10. t. 709, neither is the surface, as in that,



2452



Fig. 2. 1803. Published by the Society London.





[ 1870 ]

**TREMELLA intumescens.**

*Brown Tumid Tremella.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Alge.**

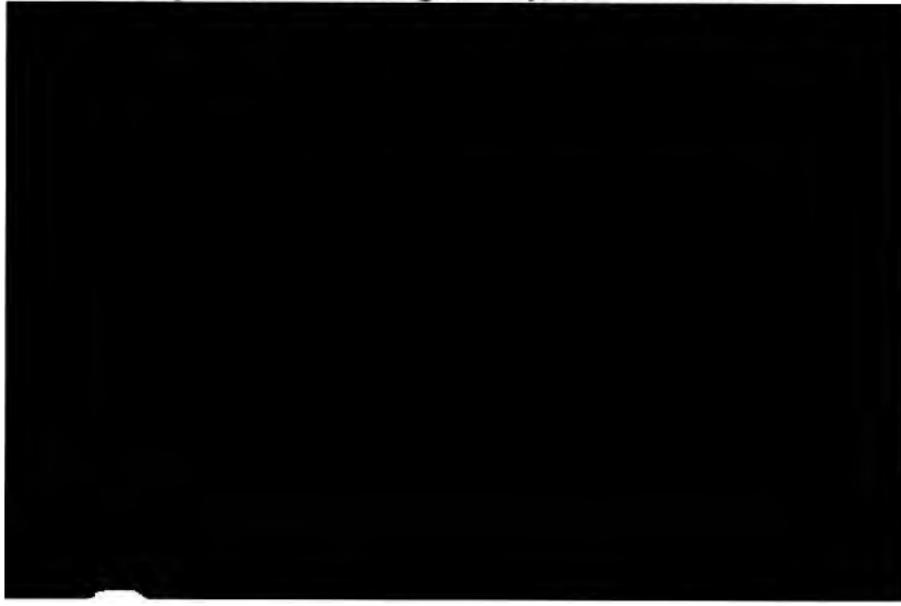
**Gen. CHAR.** Fractification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**Spec. CHAR.** Sessile, clustered, twisted, tumid, brown, shining and gelatinous; when dry, thin and membranous.

---

**FOUND** growing on a beech in St. Leonard's forest, Sasser, by Mr. W. Borrer in January 1807. We can find no description in Persoon nor any other author that accords with it.

This species, like *T. mesenterica*, t. 709, is in perfection in very wet weather only, when it forms numerous roundish soft and pulpy clusters, twisted and tumid like the intestines of some animal, of a darkish dull brown, but with a shining surface obscurely dotted. The inside is paler and almost white, except that, when cut longitudinally, brown vertical streaks are



1870



Apr. 3. 1870. Published by J. & F. Sewerby, London.





[ 246 ]

**TREMELLA moriformis.**

*Mallory Tremella.*

---

**CRYPTOGAMIA Aig.**

**GEN. CHAR.** Protoplasm scarcely perceptible, in a  
numerous jelly-like whitish.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Semideciduous, clustered, twisted, black, opaque;  
internally fleshy, deep purple.

---

**FOUND** by Mr. C. E. Sowerby, on pales and rails between  
Heathy gate and Merton, Surrey, early in June last. We  
can discover no synonym for this plant, and therefore venture  
to publish it as new.

It comes sessile on exposed wrought wood, in roundish

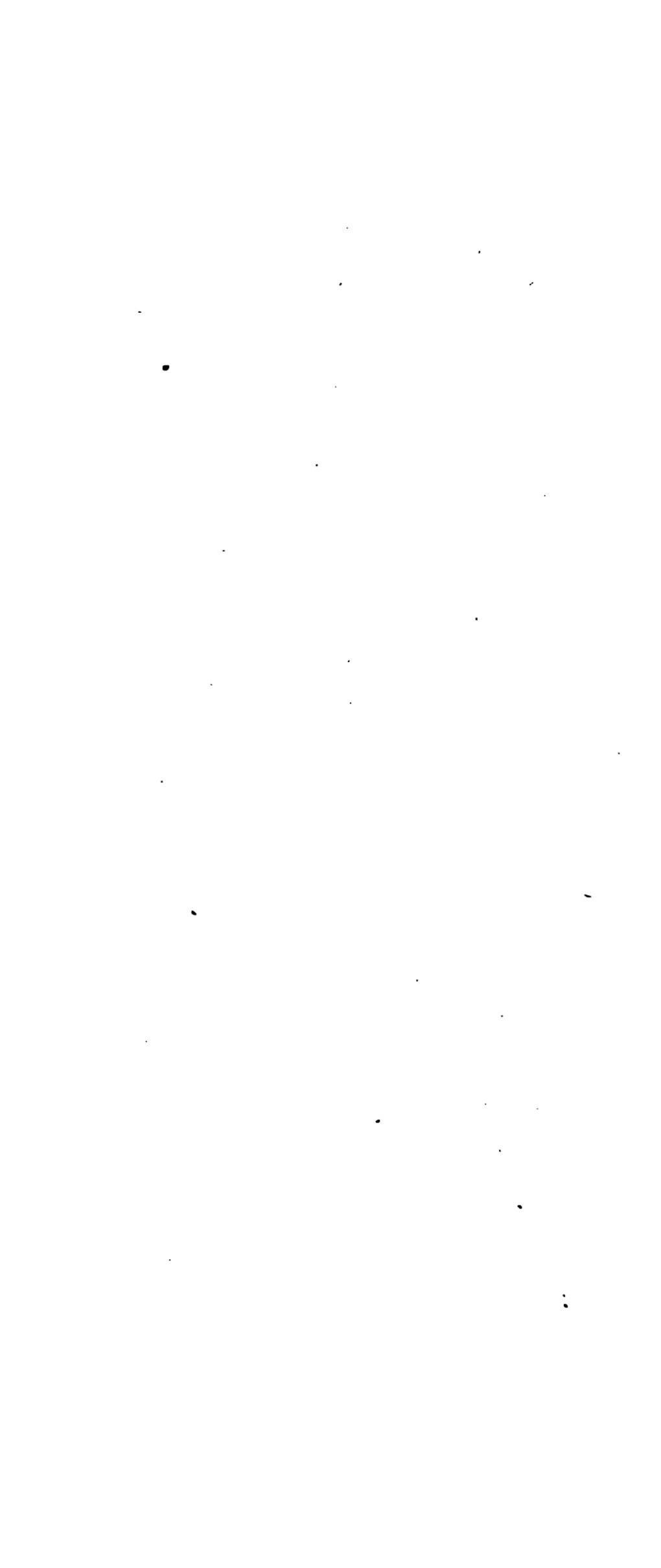


245



As ascribed by Dr. L. C. Ladd.





**TREMELLA sarcoides.***Fleshy Tremella.**CRYPTOGAMIA* Agar.

**GEX. CHAR.** Fractification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPSL. CHAR.** Sessile, gelatinous, reddish purple; at first club-shaped; then rounded, lobed, plaited or curled; finally blackish.

**SYN.** *Tremella sarcoides.* Willd. v. 4. 78.

*T. amethystea.* Bull. Fung. v. 1. 229. t. 493. f. 5.  
Willd. v. 4. 82.

*Helvella sarcoides.* Dicks. Crypt. fasc. 1. 21. 397.  
Bull. Fung. v. 3. 101. t. 101. f. 2.

*Elvela purpurea.* Scherf. Fung. v. 4. 114. t. 33. f. 1.  
*Lichen sarcoides.* Jacq. Misc. v. 2. 378. t. 22.

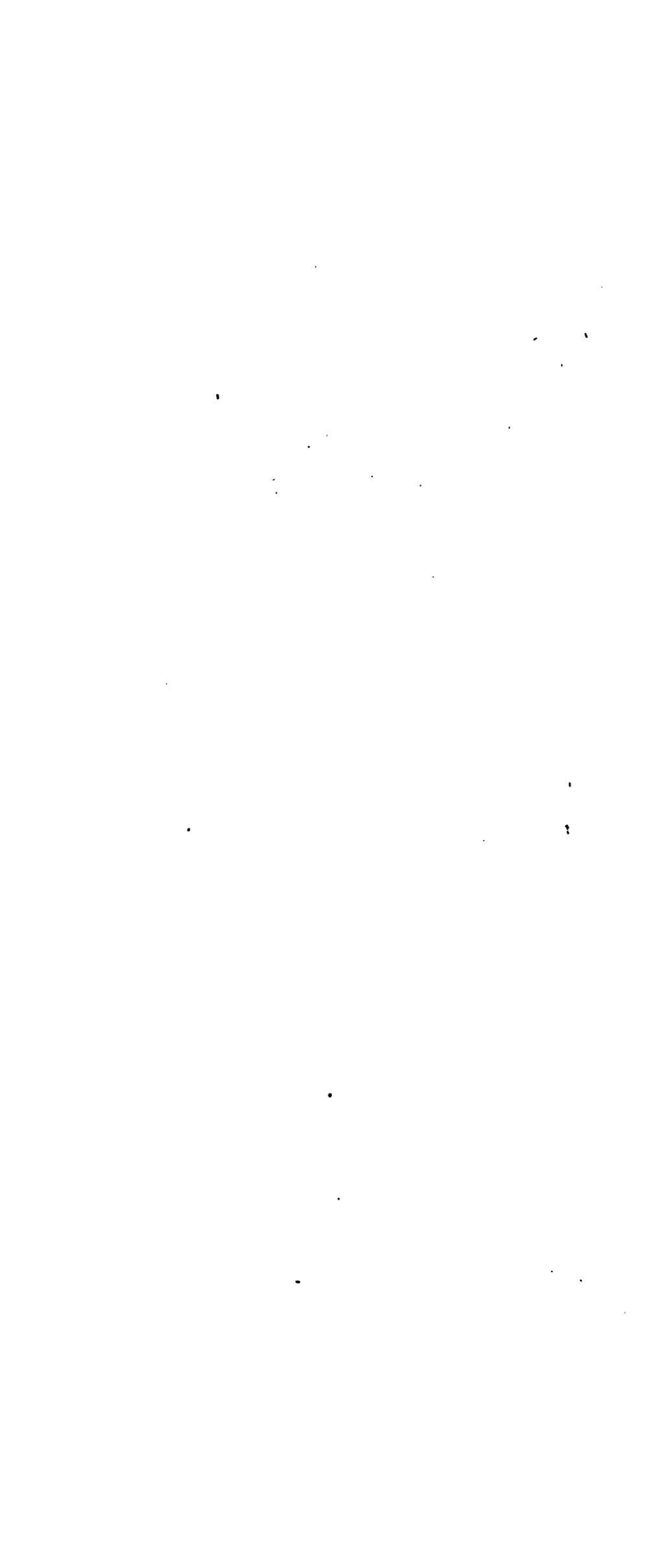
**FOUND** on rotten wood, in damp shady places during the autumn. We have gathered it in Tilney gardens, and at Hemsley and Hampstead. Few, even of this tribe, are more variable.

2450.



— A. M. Bailey





[ 2451 ]

**TREMELLA vesicaria.***Bladder Tremella.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification* scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Membranous, somewhat rigid, brownish white, pouch-like, filled with viscid evanescent jelly.

**SYN.** *Tremella vesicaria.* *Bull. Fung.* 224. t. 427. f. 3.

---

**BULLIARD** mentions this as a very rare species. Our specimen was found many years since, by the late Mr. Jacob Rayer, near Maidstone, Kent, and communicated to Mr. Sowerby by T. F. Forster, Esq.

This *Tremella* always grows on the ground, either solitary or



2451



*Specimens collected by Mr. C. W. Ladd.*





[ 2452 ]

T R E M E L L A flaccida.

*Pendulous Black Tremella.*

---

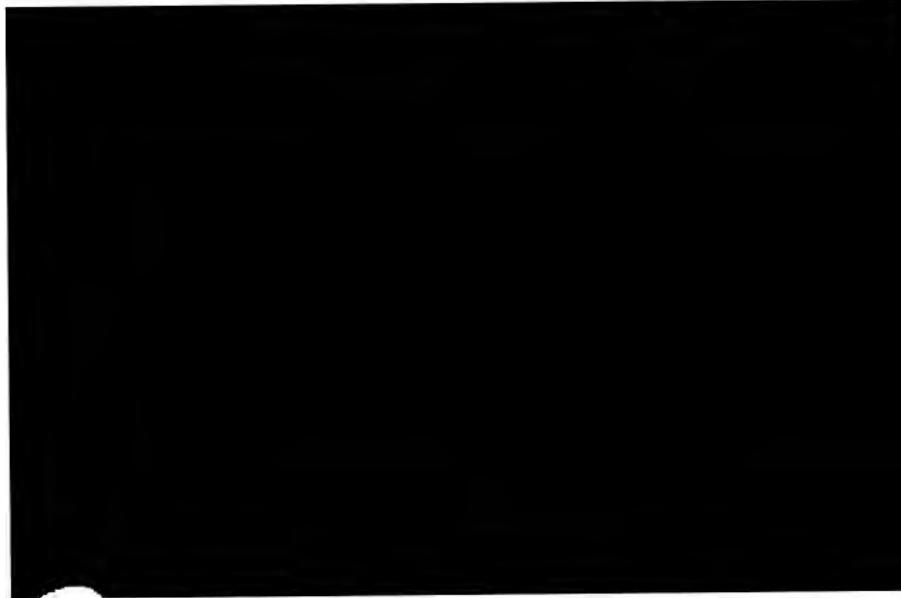
CRYPTOGAMIA Ag.

**Gen. Char.** Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**Spec. Char.** Membranous, thin, flaccid and pendulous, very black; externally opaque and roughish; internally corrugated.

---

WE conceive this to be a nondescript species of *Tremella*, very distinct and curious in its nature, though most akin to Bulliard's supposed variety of his *Peziza nigra*, t. 116. Ours was found on the perpendicular trunk of a living Oak in Petersham park, growing several specimens one above another, drooping



2452



... by me published by J. & C. Beale.





## TREMELLA Auricula.

*Cer'scar Tremella.**CRYPTOGAMIA Aig.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SP. CHAR.** Sessile, leathery, reddish brown; rough beneath; rugged and plaited above, resembling an ear.

**SP. Tremella Auricula.** *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1625. *Huds. Syl. Pers. Syn.* 624. *Bull. t. 427. f. 2.*

*Peziza Auricula.* *With. t. 4. 351. Hull. 405.*  
*Rit. 525. Sibth. 387. Bull. Fung. t. 1. 241.*

*P. auriculatum* referens. *Raii Syn.* 18.

*Agaricum auriculae forma.* *Mich. Gen.* 124. *t. 66.*  
*f. 1.*

**GENERALLY** found upon rotten stumps of the Elder-tree. This species is of a semi-transparent, more or less deep, reddish brown, the under surface darkest, opaque, and roughish; the upper smooth and more shining, corrugated; the

2447



As was published by J. C. Gray.



Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com



## T R E M E L L A arborea.

*Witches' Butter Tremella.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.*

**Spec. CHAR.** *Sessile, gelatinous, roundish, undulated, blackish, beset with mammillary white-headed processes on the upper side.*

**SYN.** *Tremella arborea. Huds. 563. With. v. 4. 78.  
Holl. 309. Reh. 477. Sibth. 390. Abbot. 271.*

*T. glandulosa. Bull. t. 420. f. 1.*

*T. arborea nigricans, minus pinguis et fugax.  
Dill. Musc. 54. t. 10. f. 15.*

---

**C**OMMON upon fallen trees and dead sticks in the winter months; Ballard says, most frequently on the Alder. It consists of roundish unequal masses, rarely elevated on any thing like a stalk: lobed above: most corrugated beneath. The substance is thickish and gelatinous; the colour pale and transpa-

2448.



Original woodcut by J. L. Smith, Boston





## TREMILLA boletiformis.

*Brown Rough-backed Tremella.*

## CRYPTOGAMIAe.

**Gen. CHAR.** Fructification scarcely perceptible in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**Spec. CHAR.** Nearly sessile, scattered, roundish, depressed, brown; smooth and shining above; rough and dotted beneath.

We have been long in doubt concerning this *Tremella*, which was found in Sussex by Mr. W. Borrer, and at Starston and Faversham by Mr. W. J. Hooker. It was supposed to be the *T. fungiformis* of Roth, in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. 260; subsequently *Peziza granulata* of Persoon, *Syn. Fung.* 633, and *B. Herbst*. 460, f. 2; but we find it so different from that figure and from many points in all the descriptions, that we venture to describe it as new.

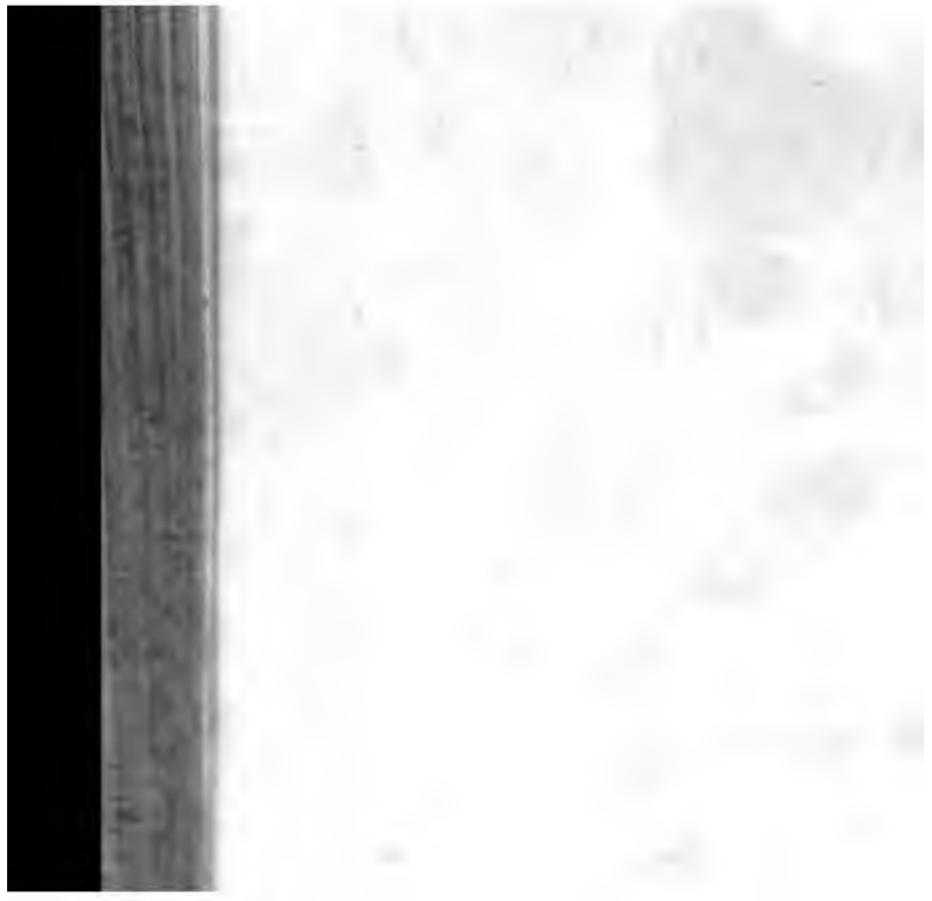
It grows scattered, not clustered, each plant being nearly sessile, irregularly orbicular, depressed, all over of a dull, not reddish, brown. The upper surface is unequal, but smooth and polished; the under rough, and as it were dotted, which roughness, extended to the edge, gives it a crenate aspect.

*T. fungiformis* is more stalked and reddish, concave at the top, and smooth on both sides.

1819



Detailed description: The illustration consists of three parts. The top part shows a large lateral view of a fossil with several dark, irregularly shaped specimens overlaid on it. The bottom-left part shows a dorsal view of a fossil, and the bottom-right part shows a ventral view of a fossil. The style is scientific and detailed, typical of early 20th-century paleontological illustrations.





*TREMELLA albida.**Whitish Tremella.**CRYPTOGAMIA Aig.*

**Gen. Char.** Fructification scarcely perceptible in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**Spec. Char.** Semie, dilated, obtuse, which or somewhat brownish, pulpy, semipellucid.

**Stem.** *Tremella albida.* Hud. 565. Wink. v. 4. 77.  
Hull. 209. Bull. 477. Bull. 592. Abbot. 270.

*T. candida.* Pers. Syst. Fung. 624?

*T. cerebrina.* Bull. Fung. v. 1. 221. t. 386.

*Elsaria vicina.* Schaff. Fung. v. 2. t. 168.

**FOUND** on decayed branches of trees in shady woods, or according to Bullard on old trunks. Mr. Lyell has sent it on a rotten branch of oak.

It enters through cracks in the bark, and then spreads itself in horizontal or clustered, rounded, obtuse, scalloped masses, white, semipellucid, extremely gelatinous and tender when young; afterwards turning yellowish. Bullard observes that in the white state it is often so like the brain of an animal as to be capable of deceiving the eye, and if laid on a plate of glass, covers it with powdery seeds. This circumstance, and its being found on old dead wood, proves the vegetable nature of this production, and that it is not an exudation of mucilage from the wood in consequence of immoderate wet.—Bullard says some varieties are always yellow, others brown or almost black.

217



Published by J. C. Leprieur, London.





## T R E M E L L A Nostoc.

*Ground Tremella.*

## C R Y P T O G A M I A Algae.

**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification* scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Sessile, roundish, plaited, waved, of an olive green.

**SYN.** Tremella Nostoc. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1625. *Huds.* 564. *Wittb. V.* 4. 80. *Relb.* 441. *Sibtb.* 390.

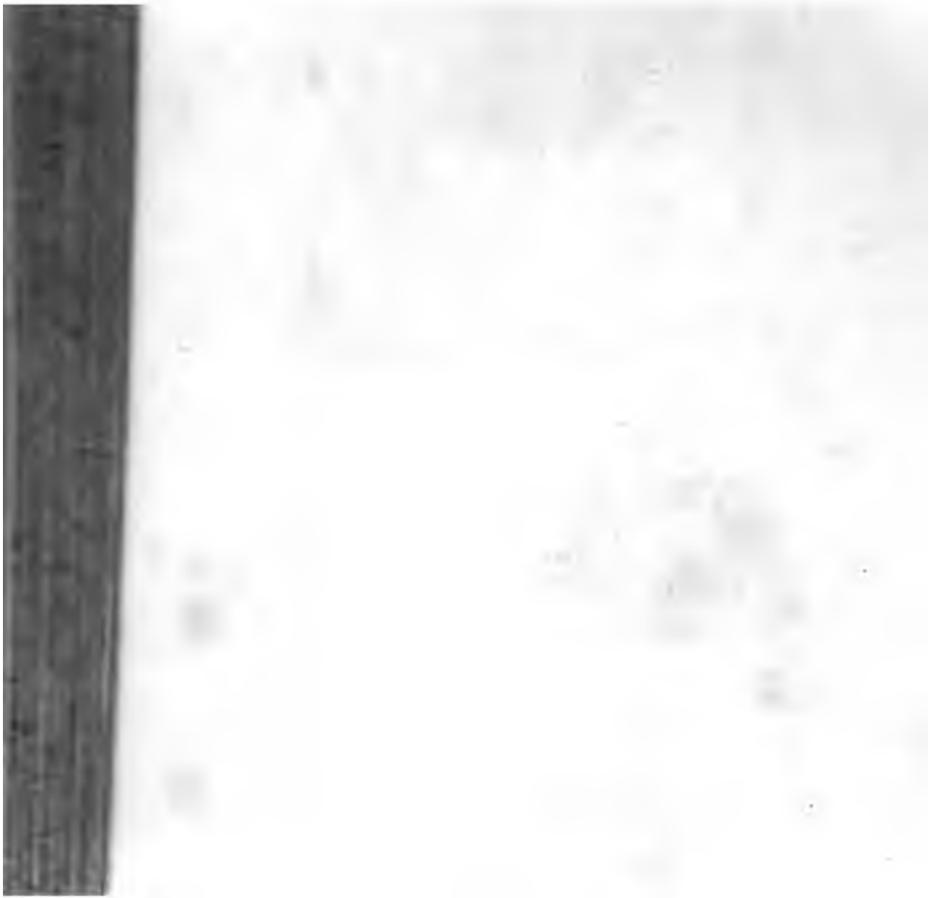
*Ulva terrestris pinguis et fugax.* *Raii Syn.* 64.

THE right honourable Lady Arden, in her researches for *Fungi*, met with this fine specimen of the *Tremella Nostoc*, which is not indeed an uncommon plant in pastures, or on gravel walks, after rainy weather, at various seasons of the year, though seldom so large as is here represented. It grows very slightly attached to the ground, of a tender gelatinous substance, forming a variously convoluted waved and inflated leaf, of a dull or olive green, quite smooth. On the return of dry weather, it suddenly dries up, becomes black and brittle, and diminishes so much in size as to be easily overlooked. Its fructification has not, to our knowledge, been observed; but there is every reason to suppose it is propagated by seeds, which must be lodged in the gelatinous substance. The ge-





March 1, 1790 Published by P. Smith, Junr.





## TREMELLA Sabinæ.

*Savine Tremella.*

## CRYPTOGAMIA Algeæ.

**GEN. CHAR.** Fructification scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Sebile, prominent, oblong, tooth-shaped, tawny, somewhat powdery.

**SYN.** Tremella Sabinæ. Dicks. *Crypt. fasc.* 1. 14.  
*With.* v. 4. 79. *Hull.* 309.

Fungus gelatinus dentatus, Sabinæ adnascens, fulvi coloris. Raii *Syn.* 16.

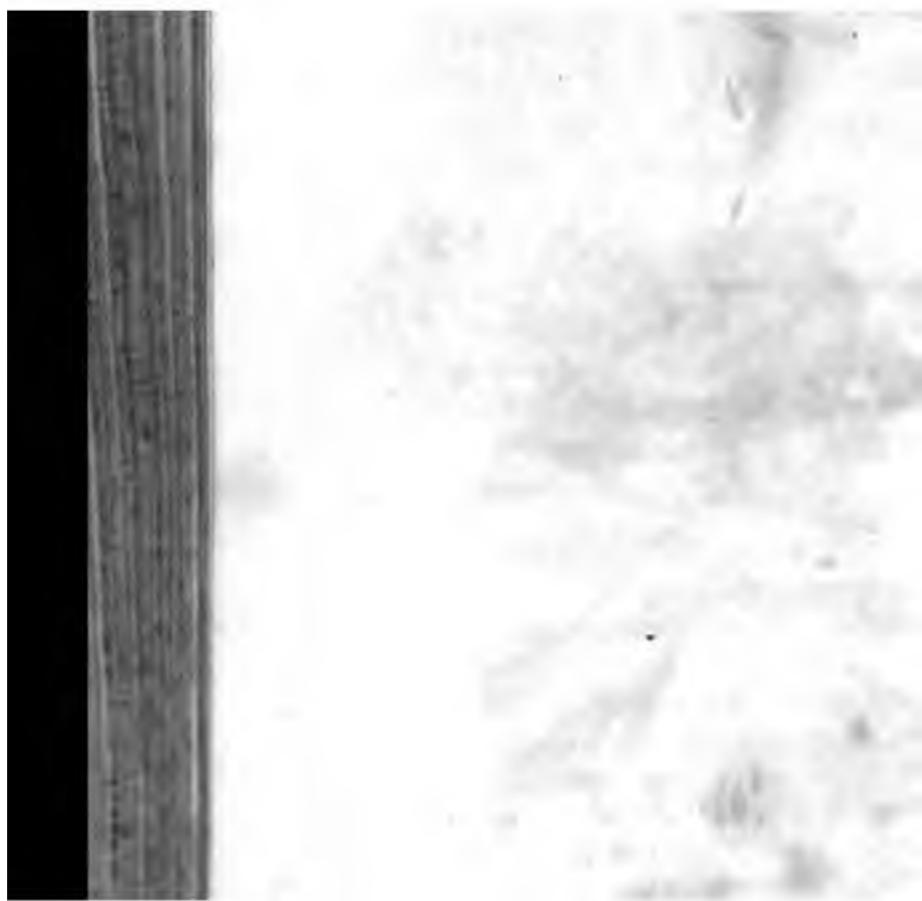
MOST parasitical plants of the class *Cryptogamia* are found either upon totally dead trunks or branches, which is the case with *Fungi*, and with *Tremellæ* in general; or they are rooted, like the crustaceous Lichens, in decayed external layers of the bark. On the contrary, the production now before us springs from the live wood, under the bark, of the most vigorous branches of *Juniperus Sabina*. The branch is always swelled in that part, but otherwise healthy. The excrescences themselves are from one line to an inch long, their length and bulk decreasing exactly in proportion with the thickness of the branch from which they originate, so that some situated on the very youngest green twigs are extremely small. These never however grow larger. They all come forth together in very wet seasons only, and are oblong, of no very determinate figure, often lobed, of a brownish orange hue. Their substance is mucilaginous, their surface powdery, but destitute of any skin. Sometimes they are somewhat hollow. In dry weather they suddenly collapse and dry up.—An exactly similar substance is found on the *Juniperus communis*, and is certainly what Linnaeus meant by his *T. juniperina*.

From the above circumstances I have always thought these to be mere gummy exudations, and that the powdery surface was owing to resinous particles, insoluble in water, accompanying them. No one has hitherto assented to this opinion. I propose it for the sake of enquiry only.

740



*Pinus strobus L.* (Linné)





## T R E M E L L A granulata.

*Granulated Tremella.*CRYPTOGAMIA *Algæ.*

GEN. CHAR. *Fructification* scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

SPEC. CHAR. Green, globular, clustered, membranous, containing a fluid.

SYN. *Tremella granulata.* *Huds. Fl. An.* 566. *With. Bot. Arr.* v. 3. 225. *Reh. Cant. Suppl.* 1. 26.

*T. globosa.* *Weis Gotting.* 28.

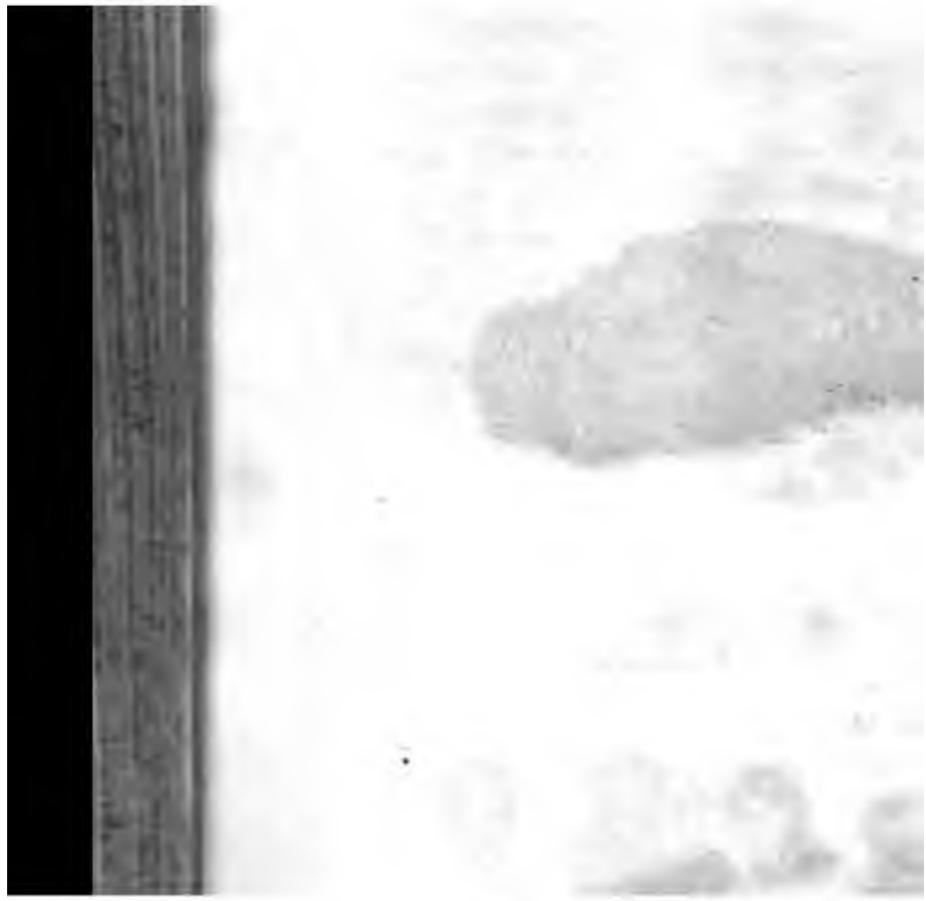
*T. palustris, vesiculis sphæricis fungiformibus.* *Dill. Musc.* 55. t. 10. f. 17.

*Ulva granulata.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1633. nec *Mant.* 136.

*Lichenoides fungiforme, capitulis vel vesiculis sphæricis aqueo humore repletis.* *Raii Syn.* 70.

GATHERED very abundantly Sept. 8, 1795, at Camberwell in a pond partly dried up, also on the mud of ditches in that neighbourhood. It consists of innumerable green globules, about the size of mustard seed, sessile at first, but soon elevated







[ 1800 ]

TREMELLA cruenta.

*Gory Tremella.*

---

*CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** *Fructification* scarcely perceptible, in a membranous jelly-like substance.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Minutely granulated, diffuse, indeterminate, shining, dark purple.

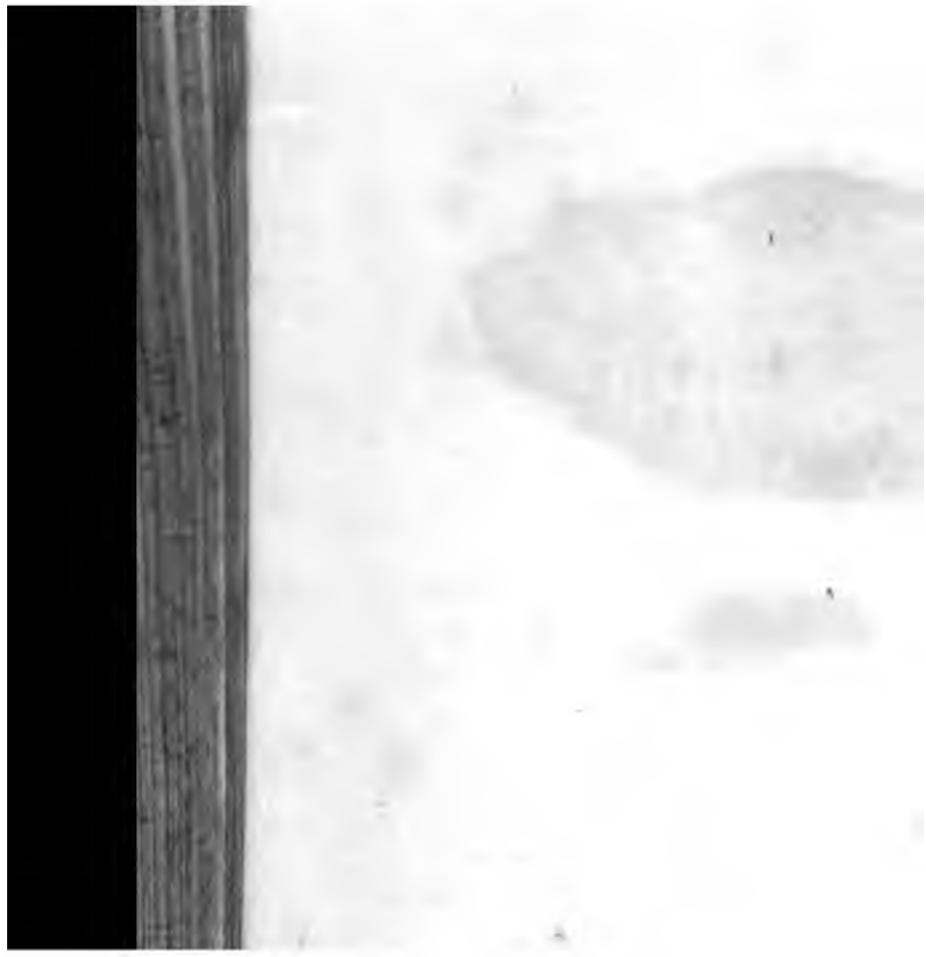
---

**COMMON** about the lower parts of walls in damp situations, even in the streets of close towns, during the wet wintry months. In such situations it forms broad indeterminate patches, of a deep rich purple, with a shining surface, as if blood or red wine had been poured over the stone or ground. When examined with a microscope, it proves to be a congeries of extremely minute, pellucid, globular granulations, all equal in size. No particular scent or flavour is observable, nor does this production appear to have any affinity.

*1800*



*Cat. No. 1. Published by Dr. J. S. Simony, London.*





## BYSSUS barbata.

*Bearded Yellow Byssus.**CRYPTOGAMIA Algæ.*

**GEN. CHAR.** Whole plant consisting of down or simple powder. *Fructification* unknown.

**SPEC. CHAR.** Filaments upright, branched, bundled, with annual interruptions, tawny, with smooth, swelled, deeper-coloured tips.

**SYN.** *Byssus barbata.* *Huds.* 606. *Hull.* 308.

*B. fulva.* *With.* v. 4. 144. t. 18. f. 5.

*B. arborea barbata, fulvi coloris.* *Dill. Musc.* 9. t. 1. f. 19. *Raii Syn.* 57.

**D**R. WITHERING has accidentally referred this production to the *Byssus fulva* of Hudson instead of his *barbata*; hence there is some confusion in his account of it. We have been favoured by the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Peel with a fine specimen, accompanied by an excellent drawing of her own, in which the swellings at the ends of the branches are more complete than in any we have before seen; and her ladyship supposes, with great probability, the fructification may in some mode or other be contained in them. If so, it is the first approach towards the discovery of the fructification in this genus. These tips are smooth, of the rich colour of the stigma of the *Canna sativa*, and semitransparent; we have sought in vain for any granules or seeds, but Dr. Withering perhaps had a more advanced specimen.

The *B. barbata* grows on decayed wood in shady places, as court-yards, &c. It forms thick tawny-coloured tufts, from one to two inches high, and is perennial, the growth of each year being marked by a swelling and a darker colour in each principal filament or stem. Young plants consist of a simple filament, regularly and beautifully feathered at the summit.

704



704. *Calochortus Nuttallii* var. *luteus*





1867-1871



